The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 195. MONDAY, JULY 18, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

M'KINLEY COMMENTS ON SHAFTER'S SUCCESS.

He Declares the Surrender of Santiago de Cuba to the American Commander to Be "A Fitting Sequel to a Glorious Victory."

MEMORABLE SCENE AT OLD PROVINCIAL CAPITAL.

General Toral's Defenses of Such a Character That He Might Have Held the United States Army in Check Almost Indefinitely.

PROMISE OF GOOD ORDER IN THE CONQUERED CITY.



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—[Special.]—Santiago, the ancient and famous capital of eastern Cuba, now nestles under the folds of the American flag. Spain's banner, which has witnessed centuries of tyranny and murder, vanquished and humiliated by defeat, was lowered at midday and the victorious Stars and Stripes were hoisted and flaunted to the breeze over the edifice of the civil government to the strains of the national anthem, intermingled with the cheers of Yankee soldiers and the salute of artillery.

Spanish rule in Santiago de Cuba has ceased, and henceforth its people, whether Spaniards, Cubans, or Americans, will enjoy that liberty which is represented by the Red, White, and Blue.

It was an impressive moment when the provincial capital was formally surrendered to the Americans; memorable to the American soldiers who fought and saw their comrades fall in battle; memorable also, but more sad and humiliating, to the vanquished forces of the enemy as they marched before their victors and the assembled populace to lay down their arms. General Shafter's dispatch describing the event furnished but a faint conception of its beauty. It inspired grave thoughts in President McKinley's mind and in those of his advisers in the White House when Shafter's message was received this afternoon.

"It was a fitting sequel to a glorious victory," remarked the President to his visitors.

In spite of the foreign environments of the captured capital, the last act in the great war drama was thoroughly American. Sentimental officials gloried over it, but those upon whom will rest the responsibility of carrying out the agreement which made it possible took a more practical view of Shafter's message, and set about making arrangements for the transportation of the defeated Spaniards back to Spain. In military circles the formal surrender of Santiago was the all-absorbing topic, and Shafter's dispatch was discussed and dissected, especially that portion of it which established beyond dispute that the capitulation was timely.

Toral's Strong Defenses.

Toral was so fortified that he could have offered resistance which might have demoralized Shafter's army. Shafter expressed surprise over the perfect defenses which the Spaniards had erected within the city, and military experts concur with Shafter in the belief that if it had been necessary to make an assault upon the capital his loss would have been 5,000, one-fourth of his entire command. Indeed, army officers express the belief that Toral could have withstood Shafter's army for an indefinite period, and perhaps triumphed in the end.

Fear and cowardice brought defeat to the enemy, whose forces were unused to such fighting as the Americans indulged in. The bravery and fearlessness of Shafter's soldiers in the face of a withering fire unnerved the Spaniards. It was a strange warfare to them. Toral's men were more familiar with such tactics as the poor Cubans employed, of turning upon the heel and retreating when repulsed by heavy volleys of rifle shots.

Shafter's army was greater in numerical strength than the enemy, but the Spaniards were certainly better fortified than the Americans, and better prepared to give battle, in view of the strength of their defenses. It is certain if Shafter had been compelled to carry the city by storm he would have had a far different story to tell. Toral would have come pretty close to defeating Shafter, in view of the manner in which he was intrenched within the city. He became the victim and plaything of misapprehension, and owes his defeat entirely to the fear which possessed him and his soldiers.

In view of the strength of Toral's position it is apparent his surrender was a greater victory for the Americans than was at first supposed. It was a victory, however, not achieved by force of arms, but by American ingenuity, with which Toral was not familiar. Army officials are profuse in their praise of Toral's chivalrous qualities. Indeed, it is admitted he was a worthy foeman, and one to be feared in an open battle, when he would have no other recourse but to fight. Toral has been honorable in his dealings with Shafter's commissioners, though prone to exhibit his Spanish traits in raising technicalities.

Toral May Congratulate Shafter.

It would be manifestly improper to charge him with anything for which his Spanish ancestry is responsible, and hence military men say Toral is chivalrous. It is not believed Toral is the kind of a man who would fret and fume when he discovered how easy it would have been to resist Shafter and perhaps defeat the American soldiers. It is more probable, say military experts, that Toral would slap Shafter in the small of the back, if Shafter's physiognomy makes such a thing possible, and congratulate the American General upon his good fortune in achieving a victory made possible by his own misapprehensions. Toral may, however, find it convenient to demonstrate to his superiors in Madrid that his surrender was far the better part of valor, in which event promotion would be the most appropriate way to reward him in accordance with the customs in the Spanish army. Meanwhile Toral will probably devote himself to preparations for his journey homeward, in which he will be greatly aided by Secretary Alger and the President.

Shafter is entitled to mention in the records of the navy, in view of his capture of a Spanish gunboat with 200 sailormen. The gunboat was merely one of the numerous little Spanish craft which have been dodging in and out of the harbors of the Cuban coast. Spain has a whole squadron of these little vessels in Cuban waters on coast patrol duty, but since Sampson appeared with his powerful fleet they have made themselves scarce.

Order in the City of Santiago.

Spanish municipal government officials are coöperating with Shafter's forces in maintaining order in Santiago. It is a fact which speaks well for the Spaniards, since trouble was anticipated in subduing not merely the populace, but the civil government officers, whose respect for the military of America would naturally not be as great as that of Spanish military officers. It was considered one of the possibilities that the municipal officials would seek every opportunity to interfere with Shafter's administration of the city, and hence their coöperation, in view of the fact that the Governor of the city is a prisoner at Annapolis, comes as a pleasant surprise. It is possible, too, that the populace was inspired with wholesome respect for Shafter when he passed within the city, escorted by a squadron of American cavalry, a regiment of infantry, and a battery of artillery, which makes up a force which the Spanish people in Santiago might well fear.

Sampson's warships will probably enter the harbor tomorrow, for, in the opinion of naval officers, it will not require much labor to remove the mines and torpedoes in the channel. Shafter reported that the work of removing the obstructions from the mouth of the harbor was progressing rapidly, and unless the sunken Merrimac prevents passage Sampson will steam into the harbor and command the city. Sampson's presence before the city with a fleet of battleships will wield a powerful influence upon the inhabitants of Santiago and dispel thoughts of treachery.

Fighting Yellow Fever.

It is not believed Shafter will occupy the city with any more troops than formed his escort, but rendezvous his forces in the adjacent hills and mountains in view of the existence of disease in the vicinity. Surgeon General Sternberg advocates the plan of removing all those in the city suffering from fever to the isolated hospitals and camps established outside, to prevent if possible further spread in Santiago. Once the disease fastens itself upon the inhabitants it would be difficult to check its spread, and for this reason he sent instructions to Colonel Greenleaf this afternoon directing him to remove all patients. Colonel Greenleaf cabled General Sternberg today of the discovery of sixteen new cases within twenty-four hours and one death. He is enforcing rigid sanitation measures, and is hopeful of being able to prevent further spread.

It is probable that Shafter will act as censor of Blanco's dispatches to the Spanish government in the future. Shafter is in possession of the cable office in Santiago, through which all of Blanco's dispatches have passed. Blanco is cut off from communication with the outside world, and will be unable to send advices to his government unless he is willing to submit his dispatches to General Shafter for approval. Blanco had full swing as long as Santiago was in possession of Toral, and, judging from his reports to Madrid, he achieved many great journalistic triumphs. Cable communication with Havana from Key West is controlled by Captain Sawyer, and, with the English cable at Santiago in possession of Shafter, Blanco is between two fires. If he wants to communicate with Madrid he will have to secure permission from one or the other of the American officers. In view of the censorship which will be exercised over Blanco's dispatches, if they are accepted at all, the Spaniard may find it convenient to discontinue his practice of turning Spanish defeats into victories for the sole benefit of his superiors and the ignorant populace of Spain. Shafter's message today is perhaps the first American official telegram sent out of Santiago.

For Sending Spaniards Home.

Toral's soldiers will probably be on their way back to Spain within one month. Colonel Frank Hecker, through official advertisements which will appear in Eastern newspapers tomorrow, calls for bids and proposals from steamship companies for transporting 1,000 Spanish officers and 24,000 men to Cadiz or any other port of Spain which may be designated. It is the intention of the government to place the entire responsibility for the safe arrival of the Spanish prisoners upon the steamship companies, for the War department officials do not believe it will be necessary to detail guards to accompany the Spaniards home. The steamship companies, whether American or foreign, will be expected to furnish subsistence equal to United States army rations for the prisoners. In the advertisements a list of such food as American soldiers live on is given to aid the bidders in arriving at prices.

McKibbin for Military Governor.

Brigadier General Chambers McKibbin will probably be selected as the Military Governor of Santiago. Rumor has connected his name with that important office, and this evening Secretary Alger said General McKibbin was looked upon with favor and would probably be selected, although the question had not yet been decided.

General McKibbin entered the regular army as a private Sept. 22, 1862, and the same day was appointed a Second Lieutenant and served throughout the civil war. He was made First Lieutenant June 10, 1864, and Aug. 18 of the same year was brevetted Captain for gallant services in the battle of North Anna River, Virginia, and during the operations on the Weldon Railroad. In 1866 he was transferred to the Thirty-second Infantry and promoted to a Captaincy in July of the same year and assigned to duty with the Thirty-fifth Infantry. In April, 1892, he was made Major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry May 1, 1896. In the fighting before Santiago he distinguished himself for personal bravery and gallantry.

NO PROPOSAL OF PEACE.

President Has Not Discussed the Matter with Representatives of Any European Nations.

NOT ON A WAR ERRAND.

French Ambassador Called Upon McKinley Merely to Talk Over Details of the Exposition.

TERMS MAY NOT BE HARSH

Washington, D. C., July 17.—[Special.]—The government has not received a single official proposition for peace, nor has the representative of any European nation made any preliminary proposals. This is positive.

The President has not discussed peace with Cambon or anybody else. The visit of the French Ambassador to the White House was to talk over the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition, and the Spanish-American war was not discussed. This information is also authentic.

The Spanish newspapers, which have been talking about Ambassador Cambon's visit to President McKinley, are barking up the wrong tree.

The belief that peace is at hand, however, is none the less general in official circles, but this belief is based not upon informal negotiations, but on the force of circumstances.

President McKinley is the least vindictive man in the world, and he has no desire to press the defeated and bankrupt Spaniards to the wall, but he naturally insists that proposals for peace must come from the Spanish themselves and not from him.

As to the basis of peace, even the President has no well defined ideas at present, so far as can be learned, as William McKinley is a man who crosses no bridges until he comes to them.

Members of the Cabinet say that the peace basis will certainly be progressive. In other words, the terms will be dictated by the length and cost of the war in men and money.

Time to Sue Is Now.

Spain, it is said, could secure concessions today which would be out of the question next month, and the cost of peace to her will increase with every forward movement of the American army. If Puerto Rico has to be captured there will be another item in the bill of costs, and the forced capture of Havana would of course swell the account to a point where Spain would have but little to satisfy the writ of execution.

Desultory discussion in the Cabinet seems to show that there is no tendency to be unfair to Spain. Both the President and his advisers recognize the fact that the United States entered upon the war from humanitarian motives, and was not forced into the war by any open act of aggression on the part of the government of Spain, it being taken for granted that the Maine was blown up by Spanish officers, but not by official orders.

The terms of peace at the present time, therefore, would be softened by a recognition of the fact that almost any nation would refuse to give up territory like the Island of Cuba until forced to do so.

Generous Treatment Probable.

The point now made is that the destruction of the Spanish fleets at Manila and Santiago and the actual capture of the latter place, and the probable fall of Manila, have sufficiently demonstrated that Spain in proclaiming the independence of Cuba would be merely bowing to superior force possessed by the United States. At this particular time, therefore, Spain, in the opinion of the administration at Washington, could sue for peace with the certainty of being generously treated.

On the other hand, it is equally true that if Spain persists in continuing the war, it will show a stubborn hatred which must be punished by more severe conditions of peace. On this point the sentiment in the Cabinet is practically unanimous.

It is further recognized that every additional bit of Spanish territory captured adds to the difficulty of reaching a conclusion of this war satisfactory to Spain, for it is felt that the American people will be slow to yield the fruits of victory, even on any basis.

The capture of the Philippines has introduced a perplexing problem in the Pacific, and the seizure of the Canaries may furnish an equally serious question to be disposed of in the Atlantic.

Possible Terms of Peace.

There seems to be a feeling among officials and Congressmen just at the present time that if Spain asks for a truce now peace might be achieved on the basis of the establishment of a new and independent republic in Cuba, free from debt, and protected and organized by the United States; the permanent occupation of Puerto Rico by the United States, thus giving it the key to the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico; the retention of a coaling station by the United States in the Philippines; finally, a moderate indemnity, for the payment of which the Philippines and possibly the Canaries should be held by the United States. This seems to be the minimum.

Puerto Rico would be the major part of the war indemnity, and with its 700 square miles of territory and 900,000 population, of whom only one-third are black, it would in time be a valuable possession. It is fertile and mountainous, and splendidly watered with many streams. While the island intrinsically is not particularly valuable, strategically it is, and San Juan on the north and Port Ponce on the south are admirably suited for naval stations.

The independence of Cuba is guaranteed by the resolutions which brought on the war, but as to all other Spanish territory the United States is free to act as seems best. From President McKinley's questions to callers, rather than from his actual declarations of policy, for he makes none, it is gathered that up to date he does not favor the permanent acquisition of the Philippines except as to a coaling station.

Problem of the Philippines.

It does not follow that he proposes to restore the islands to Spain. He would probably favor a Philippine republic as well as a Cuban republic, if it were not for the fact that the necessary protectorate, which in the case of Cuba may be dropped speedily, in the Philippines might have to be prolonged indefinitely, as the capacity for popu-

(Continued on second page.)

Tribune's Daily War History.

Monday, July 18, 1898.

Military—

The formal surrender of Santiago de Cuba to General Shafter took place at noon yesterday. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the Governor's palace at precisely 12 o'clock. The scene was an impressive one and was witnessed by a vast concourse of people. The American bands played patriotic airs and the conquering army cheered General Shafter. The Spanish soldiers laid down their arms at 9 o'clock in the morning. General McKibbin was appointed Military Governor of Santiago temporarily.

There are now more than 600 cases of yellow fever in the American army at Santiago, but the death rate is light.

It was stated in Washington yesterday that the President had not discussed peace terms with the French Ambassadors nor the representatives of any other foreign power.

One hundred and seventy wounded officers and soldiers were yesterday taken from the Olivette to various New York hospitals amid the tears and cheers of thousands in the streets.

President McKinley, Secretary Long, and other officials held a conference last night on the subject of the proposed invasion of Puerto Rico. It is stated that operations in that direction are to be pushed forward rapidly.

The government yesterday advertised for proposals for sending the Spanish prisoners home.

Orders have been issued looking to the movement of troops from Chickamauga and Tampa.

Naval—

Captain Hunker, in command of the gunboat Annapolis, had an engagement recently with the Spanish forts at Baracoa. He destroyed the enemy's barracks.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 McKinley Pleased at the Surrender.
No Peace Proposals as Yet.
Good News Reaches the Ships.
Formal Surrender of Santiago.

2 War Council on Puerto Rico.

3 Strange Wounds of Mauser Bullets.
Three Millions from Klondike.
Shot Down in Washington Park.

4 Gossip from New York.
Andrew D. White's Leipsic Speech.
Democratic Candidates Indorsed.
Revenue Law Operations.

5 Illinois Troops to Move.
To Accept John Hill's Resignation.
Educational Commission's Views.

7 Tammany Gets a Hard Blow.

9 Poor Baseball Year.
Stakes at Washington Park.
In the Pugilistic World.

10 Sermons on War Topics.
Statistics Show Prosperity.

11 Teller on the Colony Question.

12 Memorials for La Bourgogne Victims

Pages.	Pages.
6 Editorial.	8 Society News.
8 Short Story.	9 Lake Shipping.
8 Fontenoy Letter	10 Markets.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers; southerly winds.
Sun rises at 4:39; sets 7:32.
Moon rises 3:01.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
QUEENSTO'N..		Aurania.
HAVRE	La Touraine....	

SURVIVORS OF THE SUNK FRENCH LINER ARRIVE AT HAVRE.

Sensational Scene at the Wharf, the Tears and Sobs of the Friends of the Lost Ones Contrasting Piteously with Joy of the Fortunate.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Havre, July 17.—La Touraine arrived from New York at 10 a. m. today with the survivors of the wrecked steamer La Bourgogne. On its way across it kept to the south of the course taken by La Bourgogne, in the hope of sighting wreckage which might have been carried in that direction by the strong currents prevalent in that region, but nothing was met with.

Paris, July 17.—The arrival of the steamer La Touraine, from New York, at Havre today with the survivors of the wrecked steamer La Bourgogne, was the occasion of a sad scene and a sensational demonstration on the part of a great crowd which had assembled.

The tears and sobs of the relatives of those who were drowned when they found that the last hope was gone were heartrending, contrasting markedly with the transports of joy of the friends of the saved. The survivors of the disaster were extremely reticent, and their stories failed to develop any new details.

ITALIAN SQUADRON ARRIVES AT THE PORT OF CARTAGENA.

Four Men of War Make Their Appearance, but No Indication Is Given That Their Mission Is Hostile to Colombia.

Colon, Colombia, July 17.—Four Italian men-of-war arrived at Cartagena at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The customary salutes were exchanged, and the warships are said to be taking on provisions.

No news has yet been received here indicating that the Italian commander has taken any steps in the matter of the Cerruti claim.

SHIPS RING WITH CHEERS.

News of the Surrender of Santiago Evokes Patriotic Outbursts from Officers and Crews.

MILES ON THE NEW YORK.

Thinks Terms of Capitulation the Best for the United States That Could Be Made.

LAUNCHES ENTER HARBOR

(SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY N. CARY TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Off Santiago, July 16, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 17.—There was a great jubilation on the vessels in the American fleet when the announcement was made that the enemy had surrendered Santiago to our army. The signal corps, which was on shore opposite the ships, wigwagged the good news to the fleet. In an instant the officers and crews began celebrating the victory.

Captain Cook of the Brooklyn summoned the men on deck. When all had gathered he said: "Three cheers for Old Glory."

Every man removed his hat and the yell that followed could be heard for miles. Commodore Schley stood up cheering with the rest and showed as much enthusiasm as any "Jackie" on the cruiser.

The Brooklyn then moved to where the Yale lay with the troops aboard. The news was transmitted and received with howls of delight. The men on the Yale gave three cheers for those on the Brooklyn and for Commodore Schley.

Soon the gallant Oregon came along. The Brooklyn's men gave the battleship three rousing cheers, and they were returned with a will. Just after darkness had settled last evening there was a soul-stirring incident. The colored signal lights on Admiral Sampson's flagship New York flashed a message to Commodore Schley. Most of the men can read these signals.

The message began, "American people congratulate," and then stopped because of difficulty with the lights, but it was soon resumed.

Meanwhile a delegation from the crew ran aft and requested permission to cheer. This was given and up in the darkness men could be seen on the turrets, the mastheads, on the military fighting top, and all of the superstructure as the complete message was signaled. It was congratulations to the fleet in a private cable.

Cheers for Schley and the Crews.

"Three cheers for Commodore Schley," came a voice from out of the darkness. The figures on the turrets and superstructure jumped to life, while the air was rent by their shouts.

"Three times three."

The response was enthusiastic, and then from the gloom on the port side of the Brooklyn came an answering cheer. The gallant crew of the Indiana had caught the message, and they, too, were cheering.

When the men had quieted down Commodore Schley, who had been deeply touched, said:

"Thank you, boys, but I didn't do it. You're the boys who did it. Let the officers cheer the crew."

Every officer joined in hearty cheers. These were repeated when the Commodore shouted:

"To the men behind the guns."

Cheers were then given for the engineers and the brave force of men who work below, and the pleasant incident closed.

Launches in the Harbor.

Steam launches from the New York, Brooklyn, and Vixen entered the harbor this morning and examined the batteries, the wrecks of the Merrimac and the sunken Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and the torpedo firing station.

They discovered six Spanish merchant steamers and one small gunboat in the harbor and a prize crew was placed upon the latter.

This afternoon the torpedoes were taken up or exploded, after which the Red Cross steamer State of Texas entered to give assistance to the sick and wounded in the city. The warships may not enter the harbor for several days, probably not until after the arrangements have been completed for transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain. Nearly all the American men-of-war are now at Guantanamo Bay.

Miles to Sail on Yale.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with General Miles, will probably leave for Puerto Rico in the course of a day or two. General Miles says a sufficient force will be sent to the island at once to take and hold it.

Big Ships to Stay Out.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

With the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba, July 16, 6 p. m.—Acting on General Shafter's messages, which stated absolutely that Santiago had already surrendered, Rear Admiral Sampson abandoned all preparations for entering Santiago harbor and a further bombardment. When General Shafter said later that a hitch had occurred and the city might have to be taken by force of arms it was believed that the navy work would have to be continued and the harbor forced and the arrangements already in progress for further campaigning would be seriously interfered with. The removal of this contingency rendered this morning's news of final victory doubly welcome.

General Miles Aboard Ship.

This forenoon General Miles and his staff went aboard the New York. For an hour General Miles sat upon the quarter deck of the flagship explaining the situation ashore to Admiral Sampson and discussing details for the future coöperation of the navy and army. Admiral Sampson declined to send an officer ashore to see that the Spaniards lived up to their promise to remove all the mines from the harbor. He has promised Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross society that the Red Cross ship State of Texas shall be the first vessel to enter the harbor after he is satisfied that the mines have been removed.

General Miles said today:

"I am most gratified over the surrender of Santiago. The terms are just as good as an unconditional surrender. The Spanish troops would eventually have to be sent to Spain; by sending them at once we feed and keep them for only a month or so, in-

(Continued on fourth page.)

FORMAL SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

American Flag Is Hoisted Upon the Governor's Palace at Noon on Sunday After the Spanish Troops Lay Down Their Arms.

SHAFTER RECEIVES AND RETURNS TORAL'S SWORD.

Statement of the Victorious General That He Would Have Lost Five Thousand Men in Capturing the Stronghold.

M'KIBBIN MILITARY GOVERNOR TEMPORARILY AT LEAST

SHAFTER ANNOUNCES THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.



SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock noon, hoisted over the house of the civil government in the City of Santiago.

An immense concourse of people present. A squadron of cavalry and regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing national air. Light battery fired salute twenty-one guns. Perfect order being maintained by municipal government. Distress is great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about two hundred seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor.

Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory over which I have guard. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major General.

PROGRESS OF THE DAY IN THE SURRENDER OF ARMS.

Playa del Este, Cuba, Santiago de Cuba, July 17.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: My ordnance officers report 7,000 rifles turned in today and 600,000 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns, about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on tomorrow. List of prisoners not yet taken.

SHAFTER, Major General.

UNITED STATES FLAG HOISTED IN SANTIAGO.

(Special Cable by Sylvester Scovel to the New York World and The Chicago Tribune.)

Santiago, July 17.—At noon today the American flag was hoisted over the City of Santiago, while in the streets of the ancient town our bands played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Officers and men reverently saluted the colors as they went sailing up the tall staff which a few hours before had supported the yellow and red emblem of Spain. The hoisting of our flag meant the actual occupation of the city by our troops.

At 11 a. m. the official entrance to the town took place. General McKibbin was appointed military Governor of Santiago, temporarily.

The first troops to enter were the men of the Ninth Infantry. The position of honor was given to them as a reward for their heroic assault on San Juan hill during the first days of the fighting against Santiago.

SPECTACLE IS THRILLING.

General Shafter and his staff as they rode into the town were escorted by the Second Cavalry. As the Ninth entered the city the spectacle was thrilling. The balconies of the houses were crowded with people. Many of them waived a welcome to our men. Others showed their satisfaction more quietly. From none came threats or words of discontent. Even the Spanish soldiers massed about took the arrival of the victors calmly. On every side they could be heard to say: "How well fed the Americans are."

The best of good order reigned in the streets. The American soldiers, with a splendid sense of the fitness of things, tempered their exultations so as not to wound the pride of their beaten enemies, and the Spaniards philosophically accepted the new condition of affairs.

Generals Shafter, Wheeler, Kent, Lawton, Ames, Sumner, and McKibbin rode straight to the Captain General's palace, where they were met by the municipal authorities, the Archbishop of Santiago, and the Generals of the defeated Spanish army.

Generals Toral and Yscario and their staffs received our Generals with every possible courtesy.

General Toral apologized for the non-appearance of Lieutenant General Linares, who was prevented being present by a serious wound. He will call and pay his respects to General Shafter as soon as he is able to leave his cot.

GENERALS DINE TOGETHER.

An elaborate dinner was prepared at the Captain General's

palace for fifteen Generals, and at this banquet some minor details of the surrender were discussed.

For the present the Spanish municipal authorities will remain in charge of the city departments.

While our troops were marching into the city the vanguard of the defeated army began to march out, the Spanish soldiers depositing their arms at the edge of the city. All of the Spanish troops are going into camp on open ground between the former firing lines, where it will be comparatively easy to keep them under control until the arrival of the transports which are to carry them back to Spain.

Spanish Soldiers Starving.

The Spanish soldiers appear to be upon the verge of starvation. They have been terribly underfed for weeks, and their general emaciation shows it. They have had nothing to eat but rice, a little coffee, and some sugar.

Our troops found the entrance streets to Santiago wonderfully intrenched, and all are thanking God they did not have to take the city by assault. It would have meant a fearful slaughter on both sides. Across each of the main entrance roads were four wire entanglements and six barricades.

To have broken through the wire and carried the barricades one after the other would have meant terrible fighting. On the San Juan road in particular an assault would have been disastrous.

General Shafter is being congratulated by every one for the capitulation he enforced. It has certainly saved hundreds of good American lives. Lieutenant Rathers of the Ninth Infantry was the first American officer to enter the town. He went in at the head of a small detachment of troops.

El Caney road, leading to Santiago, is terribly congested by returning refugees. Some of the scenes along this road make the heart ache.

Clara Barton and her Red Cross assistants are doing noble work in relieving the distress. This afternoon they are feeding hundreds of the poor starved ones in the town.

Admiral Sampson will begin the work of clearing the mines from the harbor at once.

Wheeler and Toral.

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler displayed fine diplomatic qualities at the recent conferences, and was more than a match for General Toral. The Spanish General objected to the translation which had been made of his utterances at the previous meeting, and General Wheeler politely expressed a desire that General Toral should choose his own language, assuring him that his words would appear exactly in the official report of the proceedings. General Toral bowed low and accepted the courtesy with a string of compliments.

The contrast between Wheeler and Toral was striking. Both are short and alert, but Toral was nervous in speech and gesture, while Wheeler was cool and had thorough command of himself. Toral had a broken-down, hunted look; Wheeler was in all respects the suave and courteous victor. With all his nervousness and despair, Toral assumed a haughty manner, while Wheeler exhibited the matter-of-fact directness of an American. Toral appealed to Wheeler as an old soldier who must appreciate a soldier's position. He appealed to a great, brave, and chivalrous nation, asking recognition of the fact that his soldiers were not vanquished, although surrounded by a powerful army.

"We prefer death to dishonor," he declared. "Let us go to our home with honor. We fought you valiantly, treat us like soldiers."

Although speaking in a truculent tone the Spanish General drew himself up with a fair assumption of pride and awaited General Wheeler's reply.

After Toral's words had been translated Wheeler replied:

"The American people are noble and generous. They will do everything to save you humiliation and soften the pain of surrender. They are willing to save your honor in the eyes of your families and the people of the world. You have fought well, but none can withstand my countrymen."

Later in the conference Toral, addressing Wheeler, said: "We have plenty of food and ammunition. We have not asked to surrender; you asked us."

Spanish General in Tears.

The Spanish General's voice broke and his eyes filled with tears. When he regained control of himself he continued: "All my Generals are dead or wounded. I have not a single Colonel left. My men counted sixty-seven of your ships outside the harbor." He pointed toward Santiago. "And I have secret troubles there," he said, "of which I must not tell you."

Speaking of the battle of June 24, in which the "Rough Riders" and a part of General Young's command participated, General Toral said that less than 2,000 Spanish troops were engaged, his loss being 265. He would not say how many Spaniards were killed at El Caney and before Santiago. "Heavy! Heavy!" he said, dejectedly.

In response to an inquiry he said that transportation would be required for between 22,000 and 25,000 men, there being that number of troops in the capitulated district. He informed the officers that Santiago harbor had been again mined since Admiral Cervera left.

Wheeler, sure that Toral could not squirm out of the preamble of the original agreement, mentioned that Shafter, commanding the American forces, had set forth that Blanco himself had authorized the terms of surrender. Toral admitted this, but was careful to add that everything depended upon the decision from Madrid.

The preamble described in detail the territory affected and gave the names of eight fortified posts now garrisoned by the Spaniards which were to be turned over to General Shafter.

There was no difficulty over the first article, although each side declared it possible, but not probable, that there might be a clash among the soldiers, who had not been advised of the negotiations.

The method of turning over the forts and war materials was not decided, but left for future verbal agreement. It was arranged in a general way that it should be done kindly and without more display than attached to the necessary military procedure.

The Spanish commissioners expressed a desire that the return of the troops be made quickly. They declared that it would be difficult to mass all the surrendered troops at Santiago and that some should be taken from other coast points. This was practically agreed to. The commissioners for the United States army agreed to the parole of the irregulars, and were especially glad to do so in the case of the volunteers, many of whom our commissioners believe to be Cubans at heart.

Points of Disagreement.

General Toral was asked to consent to the immediate unloading of food from our ships on the west shore, but he objected to this as humiliating. He requested that all of our ships be kept out of the Santiago harbor until after the evacuation, promising as soon as his troops had gone to remove all obstructions in the harbor.

There were thirteen clauses in the original agreement, four of which were stricken out.

There was a clash over the ninth article, which covers directly the surrender of the troops. The Spaniards insisted that they should have several days for the surrender, and that the men should retain some of their arms. Washington was appealed to and the Spanish request was firmly refused. Each side held out stubbornly, but it was finally agreed that as a compromise the Spaniards should surrender their arms, and that our commissioners should recommend to their government that the weapons be returned.

General Wheeler had English and Spanish copies of the articles of agreement made. They covered two pages and a third, typewritten.

The American General was happy when the agreement was signed. "The Spaniards can't go back on this," he declared. "I have made it certain that this document will either assure a speedy surrender when Madrid says so or convict the Spaniards of duplicity in the eyes of the world."

CEREMONIES ARE IMPRESSIVE.

General Shafter Enters Santiago with a Strong Escort and Formally Takes Possession.

Santiago de Cuba, July 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]—Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning.

General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.

General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye-witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession.

The city had been sacked by the Spaniards before they arrived.

At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted by twenty-one guns by Captain Capron's battery. At the same time all the regimental bands in our line played "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment.

The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority.

The Spanish forces are to camp outside of our lines.

General McKibbin Left in Charge.

The American flag is floating in triumph over the Governor's palace.

General McKibbin has been appointed temporary military Governor.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine.

The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building, with broad verandas, the club of San Carlos. Another building of much the same description is the Café de la Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth Infantry, headed by the Sixth Cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second Cavalry with drawn sabers, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division, with their staffs.

On the red-tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley, and Lieutenant Wheeler, and immediately above them, upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend, "Viva Alfonso XIII." All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors, and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants.

McKittrick Hoists the Colors.

As the chimes of the old cathedral rang out the hour of 12 the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery firing its salute of twenty-one guns drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops.

The infantry came to "Order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly General McKibbin called for three cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibbin.

Question of Transporting Prisoners.

The work of loading the Spanish prisoners on transports preparatory to sending them back to Spain will be commenced as soon as ships are provided.

The authorities at Washington have been urged to use haste in this matter. It has been suggested to use Spanish transports for this work, fear being expressed that the use of American vessels would result in rendering them dangerous for use in moving American troops on account of the exposure of the Spaniards to yellow fever.

What will be done with General Shafter's force is not yet fully decided. The physicians declare that the army, owing to the hardships and the fever, will not be fit for active duty for some time to come, and General Miles is believed to be seriously considering the proposition to leave only immune regiments to hold the conquered province and return the body of the corps to the United States, bringing other immunes from there to reinforce the Santiago detachment if necessary.

Many of the troops are eager to participate in the Puerto Rico campaign, which it is rumored about headquarters will immediately follow, but this is strongly opposed by the surgeons.

Increase of Yellow Fever.

New cases of yellow fever continue to appear daily, and fully 600 are now under treatment, but the disease is of a mild form and the physicians say it is now well in hand. Only five deaths had occurred up to last night, the low mortality being remarkable and most encouraging to Dr. Guiteras and the other fever experts, who had grave fears when the disease first appeared that the death rate would be heavy.

General Miles, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, said he believed the danger from the pest was over, and that the men do not seem to fear it in the least, owing to the mildness of most of the cases.

Difficulties of the Negotiations.

The formal sanction by the Madrid government of the terms of capitulation yesterday unraveled the tangled skein of demands and counter-demands between the opposing commanders, which threatened to end the negotiations and compel a return to arms. After numerous conferences had resulted in the agreement, already sanctioned by General Blanco, General Toral decided that the approval of the Madrid government was necessary before he would leave the city.

General Shafter maintained that no such approval was necessary; that when General Toral agreed to surrender the Province of Santiago and General Blanco sanctioned it, the agreement of surrender became an accomplished fact. He insisted that General Toral had either surrendered Thursday or acted in bad faith, but documentary evidence bore out the fact that General Toral mentioned that he only capitulated subject to his government's approval, and the six commissioners by whom the articles were signed so ruled.

The whole matter was cleared up, however, when General Toral received the necessary sanction from Madrid.

The articles were signed Friday afternoon after a four hours' session of the commissioners, who agreed that the terms of capitulation should await the sanction of the Madrid government.

General Toral Heartbroken.

General Toral, the white-haired commander of the Spanish forces, was present throughout the session and appeared to be utterly heartbroken. He spoke bitterly of the fate which compelled him to sue for peace, but had no word to say against the gallant men who had conquered his army. He declared that he had little chance to win. "I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I held," he said to one of the commissioners. "Every one of my Generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single Colonel left, and am surrounded by a powerful enemy. We have counted sixty-seven ships off this port.

"And, besides," he concluded, wearily waving his hands towards the city, "I have secret troubles there."

Speaking of the battle of the 24th of June, in which the "Rough Riders" and a part of General Young's command participated, General Toral said that less than 2,000 Spanish troops were engaged, his loss being 265. He would not say how many Spaniards were killed at El Caney and before Santiago. "Heavy! Heavy!" he said, dejectedly.

In response to an inquiry, he said that transportation would be required for between 22,000 and 25,000 men, there being that much of a force in the capitulated district. He informed the officers that Santiago harbor had been again mined since Admiral Cervera left.

General Miles remained at Juragua during the completion of the agreement, and a copy of the articles was sent to him by General Shafter.

"That is splendid," he said. "We have got everything that we came after."

Miles Waiting in Cuba.

General Miles went to Guantanamo yesterday and it is reported that he will remain there until the Washington government definitely decides about the Puerto Rico campaign.

A large number of troopships are lying off here, and it is generally believed that a large part of General Shafter's army will be moved soon.

The camp at Juragua contains nothing now but hospital tents, with a guard of two companies. The blackened ruins of a few burned buildings are still visible, but in most places the débris has been moved and the white tents of the hospital corps are pitched on the sites of the burned buildings. The fever hospital is situated about half a mile across the railway bridge to the northeast of the town, and is well isolated. Two hundred and fifty wounded men are still on the hospital ship Relief, which lies here. All are recovering rapidly.

The volunteer regiments, which have arrived since the fighting ceased, are standing the climate remarkably well. The men seem greatly disappointed because they arrived too late to share in the battles, but they are seeing plenty of the real hardships of campaigning. The daily downpour of rain last week rendered the camp uncomfortable. The rifle pits and tents and the ground are soaked with water, and the miserable, yellow clay of the Cuban coast makes marching almost an impossibility. The narrow trail from Juragua to the front is cut to pieces by a constant stream of wagons, and it takes hours for a supply wagon drawn by four starving, exhausted horses to make the twelve-mile trip.

Damp and Chilly Nights.

The troops look to be in good condition by daylight, but when the swift, tropical nights come down, damp and cloudy, with the men shivering miserably about the sputtering camp fires or searching for dry places for their blankets, the great mass of soldiers seems little like a victorious army. The men do not complain, but accept the rain-soaked hard tack and wet shelter tents with cheerfulness.

Scarcely a warship remains off Santiago harbor entrance, almost the entire fleet holding positions directly opposite the deserted fort at Aguadores.

This afternoon the New York, flying the blue flag of the Admiral, lay anchored with its bow almost on Aguadores beach, while clustered about were the other ships of the great squadron, the Brooklyn lying a little further out to sea.

The riflepits which crown the bluff were deserted, the Spanish soldiers lounging unconcernedly on the beach under the guns of the fleet and within hail of the men on the New York. The men of the navy are impatient to get into Santiago harbor, but it is not yet known when the entrance will be made.

The refugees who have been quartered at El Caney were ordered back into the city today, and, as most of them are without food, the Red Cross society's aid is considered important.

The open-handed generosity of American seamen was shown today when a subscription was opened on Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, for the benefit of the young wife of George Henry Ellis, the only man killed on the American side during the battle with Admiral Cervera's fleet. The men eagerly offered their money, many whose salaries are but $17 and $18 a month giving $20 and $25. One seaman who had a silver coin taken from one of the Spanish vessels offered it for sale for the benefit of the fund and it was bid in by another seaman for $25.

Lieutenant Commander Mason offered a five-peseta piece taken from the Infanta Maria Teresa, and its auction brought $60 more. The fund tonight amounts to more than $1,000.

Distress Among Refugees.

Since 4 o'clock this morning a stream of refugees has been pouring into the city, some naked, and all hungry and footsore. Many had fallen by the wayside.

The Town of Santiago presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked, the stores have all been looted, and nothing to eat can be had for love or money. In the streets of the city this morning, at the intrenchments, at the breastworks, and at every hundred feet or so of the barbed wire fences were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers.

Among the arrivals today were the German, Japanese, and Portuguese Consuls and their families, the British and French Consuls having arrived day before yesterday.

General Pando was never here, but 3,500 men from Manzanillo arrived on July 3, making the total garrison here 7,000.

The contact mines in the harbor were removed the day Admiral Cervera left, but two chains of electric mines, one from Estrella Point and the other from Socapa, are still down.

Batteries and Vessels Taken.

The armament of the shore batteries of Santaigo consists of five brass 6-inch muzzle-loaders, in the Morro fortifications; two 6-inch Hontorias, from the cruiser Reina Mercedes, and three 21-centimeter mortars —never used—in the Socapa upper battery; two useless 21-centimenter mortars, two 8-centimeter muzzle-loaders, and four 8-centimeter field pieces, in the Estrella battery; one 57-millimeter and one 25-millimeter Nordenfeldt, and one 37-millimeter Hotchkiss, in the Socapa lower battery, and two 6-inch Hontorias, two 9-centimeter Krupps, and two 15-centimeter mortars, at Punta Gorda.

Four Spanish merchant steamers, the Mortera, the Reina de Los Angeles, the Tomas Brooks, and the Mexico, and the gunboat Alvarado are now in the harbor.

The market place has been sacked by the troops.

Twenty-two thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5,000 at Firmeza, and 5,000 at Cuabitas el Boniato and San Vicente, where they have been living for a fortnight. In one case 500 were crowded into one building, which was a regular pigsty, with a horrible stench. They used water from the river, where soiled clothing was washed and all manner of filth is floating.

TERMS OF SURRENDER UNDER WHICH SANTIAGO WAS EVACUATED.

First—All hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation.

Second—That the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.

Third—The transportion of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port.

Fourth—That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms and the enlisted men their personal property.

Fifth—That after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor.

Sixth—That after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a roster of all the soldiers in the district.

Seventh—That the Spanish General shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him.

Eighth—That all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly released from parole.

Ninth—That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms, to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American commissioners to recommend to their government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to those "who so bravely defended them."

FRIGHTFUL DISTRESS IN CUBA.

Non-Combatants in the Neighborhood of Santiago Are Starving—Army to Watch Gen. Luque's Forces.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE CLARK MUSGRAVE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Army Headquarters, Before Santiago, July 16.—The distress among the non-combatants has been fearful, and after eight days only scanty relief has been doled out.

At El Caney yesterday a crowd of women and children scrambled in a wild mob before a church door. After fighting their way to this place of relief they were doled out a single cracker apiece. The Red Cross people have vainly tried to move adequate supplies from their ships, and the army transports have barely sufficient to supply the regiments at the front and the forage force. Certain officers' horses have been supplied with oats, despite the luxuriant grass. A few loads of food would relieve the starving women and children.

Spanish garrisons of the various interior posts will march to the nearest seaports, and the shipment to Spain will be carried out as speedily as possible when the ships are engaged. Things will necessarily move slowly.

No important moves are contemplated here at present. Holguin and Gibara have not surrendered. Both are filled with soldiers. Any evacuation or weakening of the army surrounding Santiago would invite General Luque to march across the country and attempt to recapture the city. The whole of our forces are to be moved forward to the ridges surrounding Santiago, as they are swept by sea breezes and are considerably more healthy.

The rains have set in, and during the next few weeks twelve hours of wet out of twenty-four may be looked for.

SAYS CERVERA WAS HELPLESS.

Spanish Officer Tells of the Deadly Fire That Destroyed the Fleet.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 17.—[Special.]—Many of the Spanish prisoners on Seavey's Island carry on their soiled duck suits the blood of their companions. The frightful carnage in that mad dash for liberty out of Santiago harbor is still the only thought, the only talk of the prisoners by day, their only dream or nightmare by night. Lieutenant Carlos Eoado Suances tells his experience on the Pluton, the torpedo boat destroyer. These are his words:

"We were shot to pieces before we got within half the torpedo-striking distance of the American ships. We found ourselves riddled and could not strike a blow in return. That young commander of the Gloucester (meaning Lieutenant Wainwright of the Maine) is as brave as any man alive, but he did not destroy us. It was the shells of the Brooklyn and Texas that blew us up.

"Admiral Cervera signaled the other ships behind him as he started out of the harbor: 'My dear boys, your Admiral prays for a speedy victory.' But in five minutes we were in the infernal regions. The nearest American ship, the Iowa, was 2,500 yards away. Life anywhere on board the Pluton was not worth an ochave (a quarter of a cent).

"My chum and classmate was struck by a shell in the breast while standing three feet from me. He was decapitated as quickly as by the guillotine. The head and body separated and fell off the deck into the sea. The same shell struck the edge of the conning tower and exploded. The concussion threw me on my hands and knees. At the same instant a heavier shell struck the Pluton's side and it careened violently. The next moment another shell struck the deck exactly where I had been a moment before, exploding and wounding me slightly.

"We had prepared our torpedo tubes, but before the Texas, now the nearest enemy, was within 1,500 yards of us—much too far to use a torpedo—our steering gear was crippled, half of our crew were killed, and escaping steam below showed that our engines were mortally hurt. The biggest shells were fired so as to ricochet along the water. We could see them coming at us by the enormous splashes they made and they came straight. Finally a shell, from the Brooklyn, I think, tore the insides out of our ship. We were utterly helpless in that storm of death."

Lieutenant Antonio Lopez Cerou, a line officer of the Maria Teresa, said:

"One of the Iowa's shells struck the eleven-inch gun in the forward turret of the Vizcaya, cutting a furrow as clean as a knife out of the side of the gun. The shell exploded half way in the turret, making the whole vessel stagger and shake in every plate. When the fumes and smoke had cleared away so that it was possible to enter the turret other gunners were sent there. The survivors tumbled the bodies which filled the wrecked turret through the ammunition hoist to the lower deck. Even the machinery was clogged by the dead."

PUNISHMENT OF SPANIARDS.

Captain Hunker, in Command of the Gunboat Annapolis, Has an Engagement at Baracoa.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 17.—Captain Hunker of the gunboat Annapolis has returned from Baracoa, where he had been three days watching for blockade runners. He had a slight engagement there with the Spanish, who fired upon him with field pieces but did no injury. Captain Hunker returned the fire, setting fire to and burning the Spanish barracks.

TWO MILLIONS FOR BLANCO.

Madrid Said to Have Sent This Sum to Liquidate Cuban Campaign Expenses.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 17.—The Morning Post Madrid dispatch says the government has sent $2,000,000 to Blanco to enable him to meet the expenses of the campaign.

BIDS FOR MOVING PRISONERS.

Government Makes the Initial Step Toward Sending Toral's Army to Spain.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—The formal advertisement issued by the Quartermaster General's office of the War department for the transportation to Spain of the Spanish officers and men who surrendered to General Shafter was issued late this afternoon. It will be inserted in newspapers published in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and New Orleans. The advertisement is as follows:

"War Department, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1898.

"The transportation of Spanish prisoners of war to Spain.

"Sealed proposals are invited for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners of war who surrendered to the United States forces from Santiago de Cuba to Cadiz, or such other port of Spain as may hereafter be designated. Their number is estimated as one thousand commissioned officers and twenty-four thousand enlisted men. Cabin accommodations are to be supplied the officers, and third-class or steerage accommodations, having suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States government will deliver the prisoners on board at Santiago. Proposals to state the per capita price for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted men and for their subsistence and delivering them on shore at the Spanish port. Subsistence to be equal to United States army 'garrison' rations, as follows:

ONE THOUSAND COMPLETE RATIONS.

	Pounds, net weight.
Meat—	
Pork, 1-10	75
Bacon, 2-10	150
Tinned roast beef, 7-10	700
Flour	1,125
Or hard bread	1,000
Vegetables—	
Dry beans	75
Or rice	50
Fresh potatoes	800
Onions	200
Coffee, roasted	80
Sugar	150
Vinegar	80
Soap	40
Salt	40
Pepper, black	2.5

"Needed transportation as above specified to report to the Chief Quartermaster at Santiago between July 30 and Aug. 10, 1898. Payment will be made when evidence that the prisoners have been delivered is presented to this office. Proposals should be addressed to Colonel Frank J. Hecker, care Depot Quartermaster, United States Army Building, New York City, and will be opened at 11 o'clock a. m. July 20, 1898.

"M. I. LUDINGTON,
"Quartermaster General, U. S. A."

Old Crœsus' Bank Account.

Crœsus, of ancient times, possessed about $20,000,000.

NO PROPOSALS OF PEACE.

(Continued from first page.)

lar government of the natives is doubted. Local disorders after the withdrawal of the Americans would furnish a ready pretext for some European power to seize the islands and hold them as England does Egypt today.

The President does not care for the Philippines, but recognizes that their cession back to Spain might not be agreeable to the American people. In view of the difficulties attending the establishment of an independent republic the prospect of permanent occupation by the United States becomes stronger every day.

The danger to Spain from prolonging the war, it is said, grows largely out of the prospect of disaster to the United States arms at some unforeseen time or place. Over a thousand American families already mourn the casualties at Santiago, and if the number is increased to any great extent public opinion will hold Spain responsible and the terms which today might be generous tomorrow might be so harsh that Spain will rue her obstinacy.

The administration believes that Spain realizes all this, and that the Madrid government is preparing to anticipate the loss, first of Puerto Rico, and then of the Canaries. It is believed here that the Queen has consented to the organization of a scapegoat Cabinet, which will negotiate a treaty of peace and then resign in response to popular indignation, allowing Sagasta to return and confirm the peace, but blame it all on the ad interim ministry.

No Foreigners Need Apply.

On one important point there is significant unanimity among officials, Senators, and Representatives. No European nation will be allowed to interfere with the peace negotiations in the slightest degree. British, French, or Austrian Ambassadors might easily become messengers, but they will not be allowed to become parties to the negotiations.

If the United States sees fit to hold the Philippines it will discuss that matter with Spain alone, and deal with Europe later if it becomes necessary. No joint protectorate over the Philippines will be considered. The sentiment in the Senate, where the treaty of peace must be ratified, is practically unanimous against European interference in any possible way, and no treaty will be ratified which does not settle matters between the United States and Spain alone.

European interference to guarantee the permanence of the Spanish monarchy is expected and would be welcomed, but if a protectorate over the Philippines is necessary the United States would no more propose or accept a double or triple occupation than Great Britain would invite France and Russia to help her run Egypt. Signs of peace are in the air, and yet many officials believe that Spain will require several more hard jolts before dropping to her knees, and for this reason preparations will go forward for the capture of Puerto Rico as if there were no prospects of a termination of the war this year.

Austria Taking a Hand.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, July 17.—I hear from a reliable source that the Austrian government is endeavoring to exert a pressure on England to put out feelers with regard to terms of peace which America will be disposed to dictate.

Advices received here from Madrid state that Ambassador Drummond Wolf has actually sketched a draft of terms which in his opinion would be fair. This he has laid before the ministry. But the Ministers declared that the terms were such as Spain could not accept.

The best infomed people here do not believe that peace is so near as the Vienna dispatches seem to indicate.

Says Negotiations Have Begun.

Madrid, July 17.—El Imparcial says that a member of the Ministry declares that negotiations for peace with the United States are only possible so far as the question of Cuba is concerned. To demand more would be to say that Spain must commit suicide.

The report that Señor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, in the last previous Cabinet of Señor Sagasta, will be the representative of Spain in the negotiations with the United States is without foundation.

A member of the Cabinet in an interview today asserted that the government was seeking an honorable peace with the United States.

DROWNS TRYING TO SAVE LIFE.

Walter Sems Meets Death in the Lake in Futile Effort to Rescue His Brother.

In an endeavor to rescue his brother Arthur from drowning in the lake at Fifteenth street late yesterday afternoon, Walter Sems was encircled by the arms of the frantic lad and both met death together.

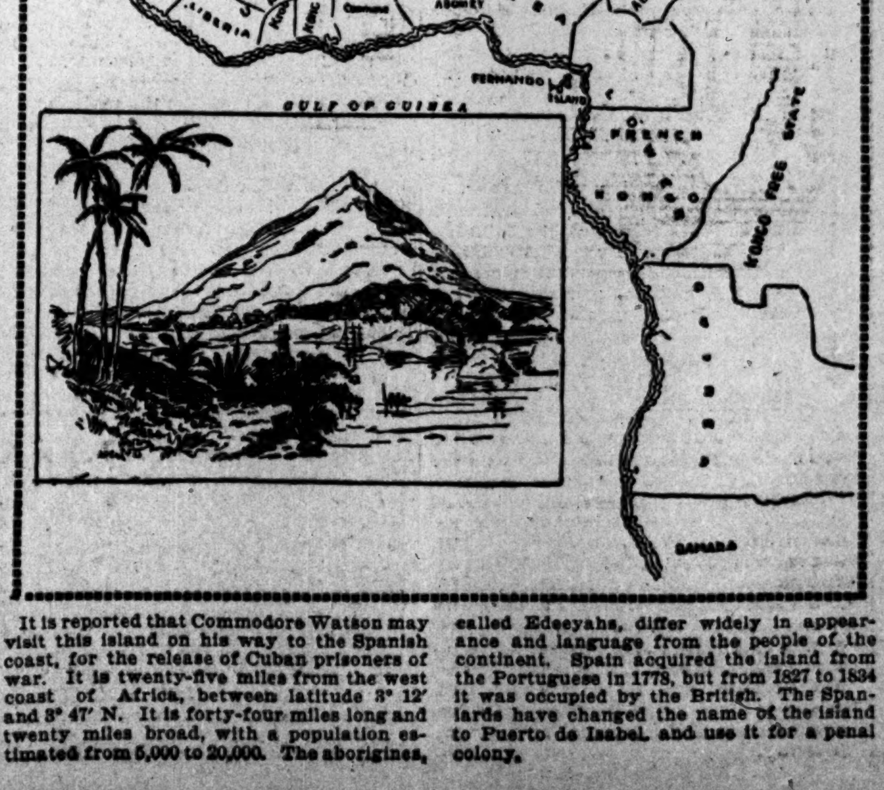
Two men, Edward Smith and William O'Neil, saw the boys struggling in the lake, but when they reached the scene the bodies had disappeared. The Harrison street police after a short search discovered the bodies. They were taken to the home of the boys' parents, 315 West Sixteenth street.

Walter Sems was 14 years old and his brother was 11. Yesterday afternoon the boys left their home with a pet dog and went to the lake. There they occupied themselves in bathing the dog and finally they concluded to indulge in a bath themselves. While playing at swimming Arthur got beyond his depth and his brother's effort at rescue ended in the drowning of both.

Two Men Seriously Stabbed.

Adam Mikkos and Michael Krizik were severely stabbed last evening during a quarrel at 746 Noble street. They are now at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Thomas Ryde, Joseph Rubloski, and George Hoffman are locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station for having been implicated in the stabbing.

THE ISLAND OF FERNANDO PO.



It is reported that Commodore Watson may visit this island on his way to the Spanish coast, for the release of Cuban prisoners of war. It is twenty-five miles from the west coast of Africa, between latitude 3° 12' and 3° 47' N. It is forty-four miles long and twenty miles broad, with a population estimated from 5,000 to 20,000. The aborigines, called Edeeyahs, differ widely in appearance and language from the people of the continent. Spain acquired the island from the Portuguese in 1778, but from 1827 to 1834 it was occupied by the British. The Spaniards have changed the name of the island to Puerto de Isabel, and use it for a penal colony.

PUERTO RICO WAR COUNCIL.

President McKinley, Secretary Long, and Other Officials Confer on New Invasion.

PROJECT IS NOT TO LAG.

Importance of Having Possession of the Island When the Spaniards Sue for Peace.

TROOPS EAGER FOR DUTY.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—An important conference was held at the White House tonight, the participants being President McKinley, Secretary Long, Admiral Sicard, and Captain Mahan of the War board. Adjutant General Corbin was present during a part of the deliberations.

The happy conclusion of the campaign against Santiago affords the President and his advisers intense satisfaction, but no disposition is manifested to let the war rest for a moment. Even before the details of the Santiago campaign have been cleared away the expedition against Puerto Rico absorbs the attention of the President.

He fully realizes that the war can be prosecuted to a speedy and successful issue only by pressing the advantages already gained; and, as one of the officials expressed it tonight: "The President proposes to strike while the iron is hot."

Arrangements for the Puerto Rico expedition were under discussion by the President and the War board tonight. It may be two or three days before the details of the new invasion are worked out, but it is probable that before the end of the present week the military forces of the expedition will have effected a landing not far from San Juan.

Prior to the landing a naval demonstration probably will be made against the San Juan fortifications. The vessels taking part in the bombardment will be a part of the fleet of Admiral Sampson, but what vessels have been ordered to Puerto Rico could not be ascertained.

No definite decision has been reached as to the strength and personnel of the land forces to be sent to Puerto Rico. For a time it was supposed that few if any of the troops now under General Shafter's command at Santiago would be sent to Puerto Rico, but it is known now that at least part of General Shafter's command will be in the new expedition. General Brooke, who is scheduled to go to Puerto Rico, desired to take with him the troops which constitute his corps at Chickamauga, but it has been determined not to send that corps in its entirety. It is believed by the war officials that not so many men will be needed, in addition to the number to be sent from Cuba, and only a part of General Brooke's corps will form, therefore, that part of the Puerto Rican expedition which is to be sent directly from the United States.

It is understood that General Miles, who is to have general command of the operations in Puerto Rico, will not return to the United States, but will proceed direct to a point near San Juan with such of the military forces now at Santiago as are to form part of the expedition against Puerto Rico.

These and other details of the expedition were discussed by the President and his advisers tonight. General Miles is in constant communication with the administration and much reliance is being placed upon him in the matter of the selection of the land forces for the Puerto Rico expedition.

EAGER TO GO TO THE ISLAND.

Troops in Southern Camps Wish to Engage with Brooke in the New Campaign.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—[Special.]—The Puerto Rico occupation will go on simultaneously with Commodore Watson's operations. Just at present the stage of preparation is the selection of the troops. The President, the Secretary, the Adjutant General, and all the officials who are supposed to have anything to do with the make-up of the expedition are beset by the importunities. All of the soldiers who did not go to Cuba want to go to Puerto Rico. General Brooke's preference is for a solid corps, the First of Chickamauga. If he cannot get that he will at least urge that two divisions of it be assigned to the expedition. He has made a strong argument against breaking up organizations once formed and perfected. The President appreciates this view. Something has been learned from the Santiago experience. It is almost certain that General Brooke will get at least one solid division from the Chickamauga camp. A division at Camp Alger has reached a high degree of efficiency and the War department is inclined to include that in the assignment. The Camp Alger division favored is that of General George W. Davis, one of the ablest of the younger commanders. The President's intention is to give General Brooke three divisions. Whether the third shall be taken from Chickamauga or from Fitzhugh Lee's forces in Florida is yet to be determined.

NEED OF TAKING PUERTO RICO.

Importance of Having Possession of the Island When Spain Sues for Peace.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says: "It is desirable that the United States should be in actual possession of Puerto Rico before Spain sues for peace. Although Spain should sue for peace tomorrow, a condition of peace would be the ceding of Puerto Rico to the United States.

"This statement, made by one of the President's advisers today, voices the administration's sentiments. The Puerto Rico expedition must be sent on its way at the earliest moment at all hazards. An earnest of this desire was given today when orders were issued for the movement of 5,000 of the best equipped troops from Chickamauga to Norfolk.

"Norfolk, Newport News, and Charleston have been agreed upon as the available places for the shipping of troops to Puerto Rico. Many of the troops at Chickamauga are to be utilized in the expedition, which is to be composed of at least 25,000 men."

BOYS MAY HAVE DROWNED.

Four Milwaukee Lads Go Boat Riding on the Lake and Fail to Return.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 17.—The police department was notified tonight that a boat with four young men, all of this city, has been missing since noon yesterday. The occupants of the boat are Richard [illegible], 21 years old; Edward Johnson and [illegible] son, brothers, aged 22 and 24, and William Thompson, aged 18. The party sailed out of the river from the Kinnickinnick River bridge at noon intending to cruise along the lake a short distance and then return. The life saving crew was notified, but up to a late hour tonight the search revealed no trace of the missing boat.

WEEP TO SEE THE WOUNDED.

Crowds in New York Streets Shed Tears When Men Are Taken to Hospitals.

CHEERS, TOO, FOR HEROES

Passengers on Excursion Boats Honor the Injured Soldiers on the Olivette.

PRAISE FOR SEVENTY-FIRST.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—Thousands of persons lined the streets today from the docks where the transport Olivette had discharged wounded officers and soldiers from Santiago to the hospitals to which they were carried.

The distances were short and the ambulances' trips were brief, but the streets were crowded with men, women, and children, who cheered and wept as load after load of wounded men was driven by.

The Olivette arrived in New York harbor with 274 wounded officers and men on Saturday evening. Exactly 100 men were that night transported to the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, S. I., and the remaining 174 were transferred to other hospitals today. As the transfer was being made groups of people gathered on each side of the narrows, and from time to time they waved their hats and cheered, and the cheers were answered with a will by the wounded soldiers, who forgot their crutches and bandages as they hurrahed for "Old Glory."

The Olivette, after the departure of the tug with the officers, steamed slowly through the narrows and toward the huge covered Columbia dock, at the foot of Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. Several excursion boats packed with people were passed, and the crowd on each, recognizing the Olivette, and seeing the wounded men upon the deck, cheered and cheered vociferously.

Inside of the big covered dock were a dozen ambulances, half a dozen carriages, two patrol wagons, and several other vehicles.

The joy of the men at being taken ashore was pitiful, and many of the wounded could with difficulty control their emotions.

People Hushed with Awe.

As each successive ambulance issued from the dock gates into the street an awed hush fell upon the people, who were then for the first time made to realize the grim reality of this war. But in each case the hush was quickly broken by cheers. The men today were almost as full of stories and as eager to tell them as on the night of their arrival. All agree as to the fierceness of the battle of Santiago and the Spanish custom of firing on Red Cross men and stretcher bearers.

Corporal Rawson of Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, tells a grim story. He is a big, tall fellow, and carries with him a heavy sword of a length that may be said either to cut or thrust. He carried the beloved sword with him to the hospital. He tells how, midway between Santiago and Siboney, a bursting Spanish shell killed five of his party and broke his own arm and buried him to the ground. A colored youth helped him to his feet, and as he did so there came a flash from a treetop and the youth fell dead. Wounded though he was, Rawson picked up his gun and aimed at a shadow in the tree.

"The sword fell first, and then came a bundle—and the bundle was the sharpshooter," said he.

Correspondent Marshall's Bravery.

Edward Marshall, the New York Journal correspondent who was so dangerously wounded in the engagement at Juragua that for a time his life was despaired of, was removed to his home at 23 Fifth avenue. The fortitude and will power of Marshall amazed the officers and doctors aboard the steamer.

"I never heard of so remarkable a case of nerve," said Captain Stevens of the Olivette.

"Mr. Marshall is as brave a man as ever lived."

Among the 274 wounded men are some of the most extraordinary cases of injury known in surgical history. Some of the men on the Olivette are almost shot to pieces. There are men who can show as many as eight bullet holes, and by all the traditions of surgery they ought to be dead. Instead they are alive and not particularly uncomfortable. Men who were shot through the kidneys, liver, or lungs are able to walk about. A soldier who was shot straight through the brain has lost the sight of one eye, but otherwise he is sound. Another man who was shot through the head just above the ears was able to sit up the day after the boat left Cuba.

Emergency Packages Invaluable.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. L. Brown said:

"The principal thing to be said about most of the cases is that the intelligent use of the emergency package furnished to each soldier undoubtedly saved the lives of most of these men.

"The worst wound to be found upon the ship is borne by Norman Orme of Company E, First Volunteer Cavalry (the Rough Riders). Orme was fighting Indian fashion—lying upon his stomach and shooting when he saw a chance—when he was struck by a Mauser bullet. He was aiming his rifle at the time, and his left arm was bent.

"The Spanish bullet struck Orme in the left arm, just above the elbow, and pierced it. Passing out, it entered the upper arm, producing a compound comminuted fracture of the bone of the upper arm. The bullet passed out of the arm and entered Orme's body just below the left armpit. Thence it ranged downward, passing through his lung. At the opposite side of the body the bullet was checked by a rib. It had force enough to smash this rib, but it could go no further, and remained in the man's body.

Six Wounds by One Bullet.

"In this case six wounds were inflicted by one bullet, and the extraordinary part of the thing is that Orme has a good chance for recovery. The bullet, in passing through the arm, missed the important arteries and nerves by the thickness of a sheet of paper. It must have passed the man's heart between beats—and so escaped injuring that organ.

"The next curious case is that of Captain Thomas T. Knox of the Rough Riders. Captain Knox was struck in the small of the back by a Mauser bullet. In many points it was a similar wound to that received by Correspondent Marshall, except that the bone was not involved.

"The bullet which struck Captain Knox hit him to the right of the spine, perforating the big muscles of the back. Thence the bullet passed down the right kidney, liver, and right lung, ranging upward. After passing through these soft structures the ball, for some unaccountable reason, turned sideways and continued its path. From the point of entrance to the place at which it cleared the lung the path of the bullet was about the size of a lead pencil. When it turned, however, it tore out a hole into which you could put your fist.

"Had that bullet turned before instead of after it passed through the organs it would has destroyed them and caused death. As it was, Captain Knox was soon out of danger.

Shot Through the Brain.

"Joseph Billy, Company C of the Sixteenth Infantry, was in the fighting line when a Mauser bullet came along and struck him just over the left eyebrow. It ranged downward through his brain and came out at the back of his neck, just where he would have worn his collar button if he had owned one.

"No, Joseph Billy is not dead. His funeral is not even in sight. If you go up on deck you will find Billy sitting in the sun, a little stiff in the neck perhaps, but convalescing nicely.

"In fact, the only thing the matter with Billy is that he has lost the sight of his left eye. When the bullet entered his head it clipped the optic nerve and rendered him sightless."

Musician Frank Hellems of Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was a non-combatant, but he wanted to see what was going on. He crawled up to the fighting line and lay down flat on his face. There came along a bullet, which entered just above his left shoulder and made a neat hole obliquely through the flesh of his back, coming out just over his right hip. Musician Hellems jumped and yelled. In the jump he stopped another bullet, which entered his back just beneath the left shoulder, crossed the track of the other bullet, passed through all the superficial muscles of the back, and came out under the right shoulder. His wounds are slight, but peculiar.

No Counting on Mauser Bullets.

"There is no counting on these Mauser bullets. One will pass through a man and hardly hurt him, but after passing it will turn sidewise and hideously mutilate the man next to him. During the civil war the death rate for perforating wounds of the abdominal cavity was nearly 90 per cent. It will be less than 3 in the present war. The amputation percentage is practically non-existent. There will be no 'piles of mangled limbs' in this war. Out of all these wounded men on the Olivette we have not had to perform a single amputation."

Praise for the Seventy-first.

Further denials of cowardice on the part of officers of the Seventy-first New York Regiment were made today by the soldiers and others who returned on the Olivette. George A. Coffin, the artist, though not at the battle of San Juan, was in the field after it, and heard the comments of the army officers on the behavior of the volunteers. And he heard nothing but words of commendation of the men of the Seventy-first.

"In fact," said Mr. Coffin, "I heard it said that they fought as well as the regulars, which is about as high a compliment as a regular soldier can bestow."

Corporal Kratscher of Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, said: "The Seventy-first was in our brigade, and I saw the whole fight. I was out in front of my company and saw the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first and other officers out in front of their regiment while men were dropping all around them. Of course, there was some confusion and some of the men got rattled, but I'll bet you could go through the Seventy-first with a finetooth comb and not find a man who showed the white feather."

Private Ed Klugg of Company C, Sixth Infantry, was also in the brigade with the Seventy-first in the attack at San Juan. He said:

"Of course, they were raw soldiers, and some of them allowed their enthusiasm to get into a scrap to get away with their discipline. I saw several men of the Seventy-first when it was held in reserve who, not content with the inactivity of standing still and being shot at, sneaked out and joined in the fighting where it was hot and heavy."

All of the returned soldiers who were seen testified to the bravery of the men of the Seventy-first in like language.

Pitiable Scenes in the Hospitals.

The scenes in the hospitals to which the wounded soldiers were removed were pitiable, in spite of the fortitude and courage which all the wounded showed. They are tired and excited, feeble from lack of proper food, and weak with fever.

Some of them wish they had died to get rid of the awful gnawing of fevered wounds, and some of them roll their restless heads on their hot pillows and mutter about the buzzards, and the heat, and the sharpshooters that are aiming at them from the trees; and some speak in a weak voice, between laughter and tears. Some are boys and some are bearded men—but they are soldiers, every one of them, and soldiers whose one lucid thought is to get well enough to go back to Cuba and fight some more.

Pathetic Messages Sent Home.

A tall Swede from Minnesota telegraphed his wife that he was well and happy—he could scarcely whisper the words to the man who wrote them for him.

A young man from North Carolina telegraphed three words that didn't mean a thing to the man who wrote the message, and he had the telegram addressed to Miss Somebody at a little cross roads station in the mountains.

A brown-faced man from Arizona sent one message to Tombstone, to his mother, and one to Texas to some one who was Miss Somebody, too.

"I never saw anything like these men," said the head nurse. "They won't let you do a thing for them without knowing that all the rest are all right. They're all tired out, too, with the voyage and the excitement, and they ought to be cross and irascible by all the laws of hospital experience, but they aren't."

A boy in a cot down the ward sat up and waved his arm over his head. He tried to speak, but his voice died in his throat.

The man next to him called the nurse.

Dreams of the Buzzards.

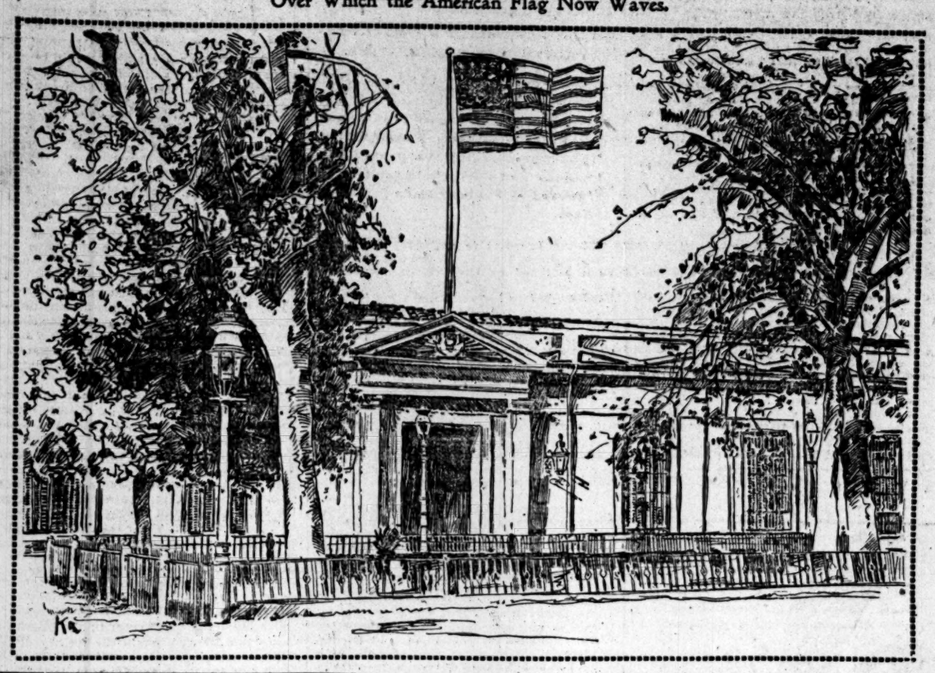
"Wake him up, nurse," he said. "It's the buzzards. He can't quit dreaming of 'em. They got after him when he was lying on the field wounded."

Before the nurse could get to the boy he opened his eyes and saw where he was. He laughed a weak laugh without much amusement in it.

"Buzzards again?" said the man in the next cot to him.

"Yep," said the boy. "Two of 'em, big ones. They're worse than the pain in my chest." His voice shook and his dry lips were livid, but he laughed again.

GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Over Which the American Flag Now Waves.



CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Stricken Soldiers Brought on the Olivette Distributed Among the New York Hospitals.

New York, July 17.—The wounded and sick brought here from Santiago by the Olivette have been disposed as follows:

Marine Hospital, Staten Island.

PRIVATES.

J. HAILE, Co. D, 21st Infantry, malarial fever.
GEORGE SAGER, Co. B, 6th Infantry, malarial fever.
L. L. EDWARD, Co. C, 17th Infantry, malarial fever.
J. MONTALIER, Cuban volunteer, gunshot wound, arm amputated.
A. C. HARTLE, Co. F, U. S. V. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
GEORGE E. BRANTON, Co. B, 10th Cavalry, gunshot wound.
S. FISHLER, Co. D, U. S. V. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
S. REDD, Co. I, 10th Cavalry, gunshot wound.
M. L. NEWCOMB, Co. D, U. S. V. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
F. PRENER, Co. D, 16th Infantry, contusion of left elbow.
E. CULVER, Co. L, U. S. V. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
E. J. ALBERTSON, Co. F, U. S. V. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
F. A. MILLER, Co. B, 10th Cavalry, gunshot wound.
J. N. BEAL, Co. D, U. S. V. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
P. BERGMAN, Co. C, 4th Infantry, gunshot wound.
F. V. HOLCOMB, Co. B, 21st Infantry, gunshot wound.
H. ALGER, Co. D, 6th Infantry, gunshot wound.
C. F. McCOY, Co. F, 2d Artillery, gunshot wound.
F. ENNERT, Co. E, 16th Infantry, gunshot wound.
L. E. WATROUS, Co. G, 20th Infantry, gunshot wound.
W. APITZ, Co. C, 6th Infantry, gunshot wound.
F. ZELITZ, musician, 16th Infantry, gunshot wound.
J. MYNSSON, Co. G, 9th Infantry, gunshot wound.
WILLIAM SELLMAN, Co. B, 8th Infantry, gunshot wound.
J. HENDRICKS, Co. D, 16th Infantry, gunshot wound.
J. BILZ, Co. G, 16th Infantry, gunshot wound.
J. M. RODGERS, Co. D, 13th Infantry, gunshot wound.
P. O'CONNOR, artificer, Co. D, 8th Infantry, gunshot wound.
P. BROUNSLER, Co. A, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
U. SWANN, Co. E, 35th Infantry, gunshot wound.
P. A. CLINTON, Co. E, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
J. C. SKELLERS, Co. B, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
E. R. WALLS, Co. E, 1st Cavalry, gunshot wound.
C. F. ROSS, Co. G, 8th Infantry, gunshot wound.
P. A. BARTOLMO, Co. D, 16th Infantry, gunshot wound.
W. G. THURMAN, Co. E, 16th Infantry, gunshot wound.
CHARLES BAKER, Co. F, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
R. BROWEN, Co. H, 25th Infantry, heat exhaustion.
H. MITTSCHEL, Co. D, 3d Cavalry, gunshot wound.
C. GERARD, Co. B, 6th Infantry, gunshot wound.
ALFRED THOMPSON, Co. B, 24th Infantry, lacerated wound in abdomen.
L. BERTSCHEY, Co. A, 1st Cavalry, gunshot wound.
A. C. GORDY, Co. E, 6th Infantry, gunshot wound.
J. DAVIS, Co. F, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
W. WASHINGTON, Co. E, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
G. LAMBERTSON, Co. B, 2d Infantry, heat stroke.
R. TAFT, Co. C, 2d Massachusetts, heat exhaustion.
B. J. HARDMAN, Co. E, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
L. D. GOULD, Co. A, 10th Cavalry, gunshot wound.
C. H. HOADLEY, Co. K, 2d Massachusetts, gunshot wound.
R. SHEPARD, Co. H, 22d Infantry, gunshot wound.
L. IVES, Co. A, 2d Infantry, gunshot wound.
H. R. O'MALLEY, Co. B, 8th Infantry, gunshot wound.
J. KLICKI, Co. E, 7th Infantry, gunshot wound.
A. D. SCOTT, Co. M, 34th Michigan Infantry, gunshot wound.
J. B. MISKEWICZ, Co. F, 3d Infantry, gunshot wound.
F. HELLEMS, musician, Co. C, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
H. NICOLAZ, Co. F, 16th Infantry, gunshot wound.
C. MEITHER, Co. G, 22d Infantry, gunshot wound.
C. ASHLEY, Co. B, 2d Massachusetts Infantry, gunshot wound.
I. TAYLOR, Co. E, 10th Cavalry, gunshot wound.
W. LINEBACK, Co. D, 7th Infantry, gunshot wound.
E. B. BALLANFAUT, Co. D, 16th Infantry, gunshot wound.
B. BRIGHTWELL, Co. G, 25th Infantry, gunshot wound.
W. F. BREWER, Co. E, 17th Infantry, gunshot wound.
W. CLARKE, Co. E, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
M. CROWLEY, Co. D, 7th Infantry, gunshot wound.
C. E. AHLBERG, Co. A, 21st Infantry, gunshot wound.
LOUIS DORSEY, Co. H, U. S. V. Cavalry, malaria fever.
R. M. F. ELLINGHAM, Co. A, 22d Infantry, gunshot wound.
DANIEL J. EAGAN, Co. C, 8d Cavalry, gunshot wound.
G. W. FARLOW, Co. D, 22d Infantry, gunshot wound.
C. M. HALL, Co. C, 22d Infantry, contusion of lungs and back.
C. E. HENDERSON, Co. C, 10th Infantry, gunshot wound.
JOHN K. EMERY, Co. F, 13th Infantry, gunshot wound.
W. B. KROUSKEP, Co. F, 17th Infantry, gunshot wound.
W. J. REGAN, Co. A, 7th Infantry, gunshot wound.
A. LANGE, Co. C, 17th Infantry, gunshot wound.
D. D. ALLEN, Co. D, 12th Infantry, shell wound.
M. McQUINNEY, Co. G, 13th Infantry, gunshot wound.
J. MACK, Co. F, 7th Infantry, gunshot wound.
J. McMILLAN, Co. A, 7th Infantry, gunshot wound.
M. O'MEALEY, Co. A, 21st Infantry, gunshot wound.
N. W. OAKES, Co. H, 13th Infantry, gunshot wound.
T. FARRELL, First Sergeant Co. B, 6th Infantry, gunshot wound.
SERGEANT T. WUNDER, Co. G, 6th Infantry, gunshot wound.
SERGEANT F. M. KING, Co. K, 1st Cavalry, heat exhaustion.
SERGEANT R. F. HARBISON, Co. G, 16th Infantry, gunshot wound.
SERGEANT J. McPHEETERS, Co. C, 2d Infantry, heat exhaustion.
SERGEANT T. DOLAN, Co. K, 13th Infantry, gunshot wound.
SERGEANT J. D. KLINE, Co. L, U. S. V. Cavalry, gunshot wound.
SERGEANT M. J. McCARTIN, Co. G, 9th Mass. Infantry, gunshot wound.
SERGEANT W. E. PARKER, Co. E, 10th Cavalry, gunshot wound.
SERGEANT W. PAYNE, Co. E, 10th Cavalry, gunshot wound.
CORPORAL GRIMES, Co. B, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
CORPORAL BIGHAM, Co. G, 2d Infantry, gunshot wound.
CORPORAL A. KREBSCHMER, Co. C, 16th Infantry, gunshot wound.
CORPORAL C. OPPE, Co. D, 13th Infantry, gunshot wound.
CORPORAL D. HOLDEN, Co. F, 24th Infantry, gunshot wound.
CORPORAL G. KELLENBENZ, Co. C, 13th Infantry, gunshot wound.
A. HOUSTON, First Sergeant Co. C, 10th Cavalry, gunshot wound.

Long Island College Hospital.

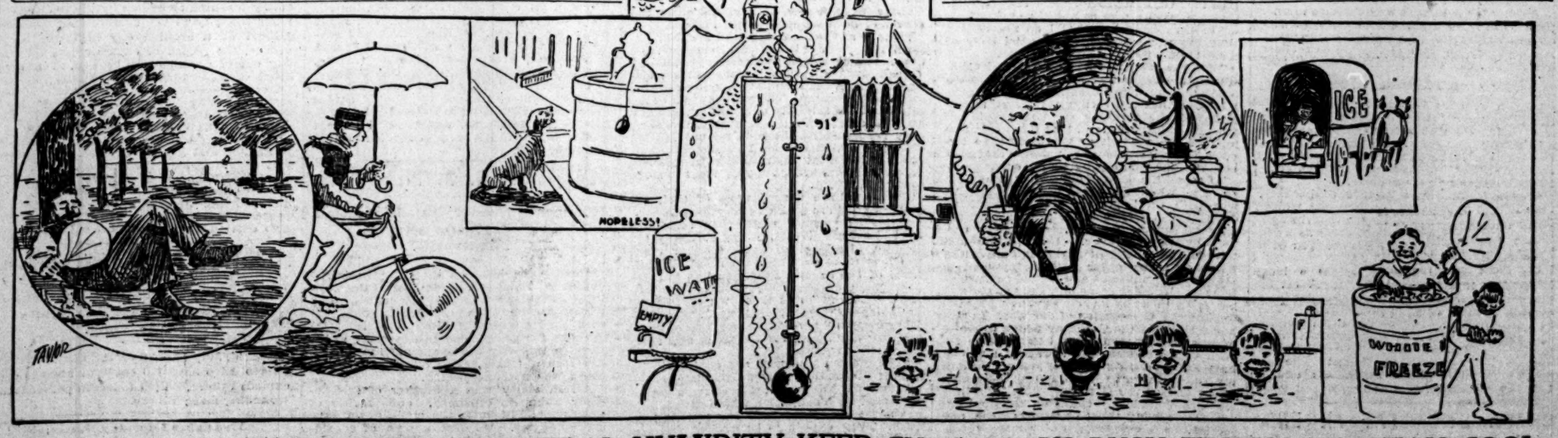
Corporal L. L. STEWART, Co. C, Rough Riders.
Corporal F. RAWSON, Co. L, 33d Michigan.
Sergeant H. H. BELDEN, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
Sergeant J. GARDNER, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
Sergeant A. BOHN, Co. C, 7th Infantry.
R. H. HOWARD, musician, Co. C, 6th Infantry.
Sergeant PATE, Co. B, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry.

PRIVATES.

G. S. LOZZENA, 10th Infantry.
C. G. BONSTAD, Co. I, 1st Cavalry.
J. CARLSON, Co. D, 3d Infantry.
W. R. GRAHAM, civil employé, Quartermaster's department.
R. POWELL, Co. G, 25th Infantry.
G. BENNET, Co. C, 2d Mass.
N. ORME, Co. B, Rough Riders.
F. E. MORRIS, Co. E, 1st Infantry.
JOHN T. HILL, Co. E, 1st Cavalry.
O. SCHEN [band], 3d Infantry.
R. RANSOME, Co. C, 10th Cavalry.
H. R. DILLETT, Co. D, 17th Infantry.
W. JACKSON, Co. B, 10th Cavalry.
E. VAVOU, Co. A, 2d Infantry.
M. MANNING, Co. E, 6th Infantry.
P. H. DOLIN, Co. H, 22d Infantry.
ALBERT GRAY, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
A. POWERS, Co. F, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry.
— WAY, Co. F, 6th Cavalry.
L. L. ANDERSON, Co. E, 10th Cavalry.
E. CRIPPEN, Co. C, 9th Cavalry.
A. P. FERGUSON, Co. C, 7th Infantry.
A. FIELD, Co. F, 22d Infantry.
G. GIVENS, Co. E, 10th Cavalry.
F. DUNN, Co. F, 13th Infantry.
W. P. KAMLOS, Co. E, 17th Infantry.
P. KRAUSE, Co. F, 6th Infantry.
C. LEDERER, Hospital Corps, U. S. V.
A. G. LOCKWOOD, Co. D, 33d Michigan.

(Continued on fifth page.)





OLD SOL AS A SCORCHER AND GENERAL HUMIDITY KEEP CHICAGOANS BUSY TRYING TO STAY COOL.

	Auditorium tower.	Street level.
8 a. m.	77	79
9 a. m.	79	81
10 a. m.	80	82
11 a. m.	82	84
12 m.	83	86
1 p. m.	81	84
2 p. m.	86	89
3 p. m.	88	91
4 p. m.	88	91
5 p. m.	88	91
6 p. m.	85	88
7 p. m.	83	86
8 p. m.	82	85
9 p. m.	81	84
10 p. m.		82
11 p. m.		81
12 m.		80
2 a. m.		79

Although the mercury did not overwork itself yesterday it attained considerable prominence during the afternoon and, aided by the humidity, made the day one of the most disagreeable of the summer. From breakfast time until late at night people everywhere suffered from the heat. On the street cars and in the parks it was fairly cool, but all were not thus favored.

Today light showers are predicted, with the prospect of a cool, clear, and pleasant evening after they have finished their task.

One prostration from heat was reported during the day, Kittie Brown, 6350 Ellis avenue, being overcome at Sixty-sixth street and Ellis avenue while on her way from church. She was revived in a neighboring drug store and assisted to her home.

People swarmed to the parks and gardens on the North and South Sides, and the summer clothing of the throng gave Chicago the appearance of a seaside resort. The sun was intensely hot, and the percentage of cyclists on the boulevards was below the average. Those who did venture out looked uncomfortable, and their frequent presence under trees in the parks proved their appearance did not belie their feelings.

The effect of the heat was especially noticeable in the case of those who drive. Vehicles in the parks and boulevards were not as numerous as is usual on a Sunday, and the horses were permitted to lag, while their drivers looked as if they wished they were at home.

The lake front was the Mecca of the small boys, and even the policemen made the heat an excuse for not chasing the little fellows out of their free bath.

Late in the afternoon a shower was promised by the aspect of the clouds, and on the South Side a few drops did fall as a taste of what the Weather bureau predicts for today. It was only enough to turn the sunshades into umbrellas and frighten a few of the more lightly clad.

There was a series of showers throughout Ohio and the section about 200 miles east of Chicago, and it is this rain-storm which is expected to have Chicago on its visiting list today.

BRING IN $3,000,000.

Returned Klondikers Reach San Francisco Loaded Down with Gold.

ONE MAN HAS $120,000.

Twenty of the St. Paul's Passengers Have an Average of $30,000 Apiece.

NAMES OF SOME LUCKY ONES.

San Francisco, July 17.—[Special.]—The steamship St. Paul arrived from St. Michael today with 176 miners returning from the Klondike country and with $3,000,000 in gold and drafts. Of the passengers 150 are direct from the Klondike district, having left Dawson in June. These passengers between them have $1,500,000 in gold dust and drafts, while $800,000 was sent down by the Alaska Commercial company from Dawson, Circle City, and Manook Creek, where the company has stations.

The largest amount brought on the St. Paul by any one miner was $120,000, which is the cleanup made by Frank Phiscator, the man who brought down $100,000 on his first trip out last year. Twenty of the passengers have an average amount of $30,000, or $600,000 between the lot of them.

N. I. Pickett has $80,000, principally in gold dust and nuggets. Peter Wybird admits the ownership of $50,000; J. Nash has $30,000, and Fred Berry of Fresno, Cal., who had previously brought out $80,000, says he has a fortune with him now, but declines to disclose the amount.

J. Dumas, who has been prospecting on El Dorado Creek, has $40,000 to show for his labors in the frozen north, and W. E. Burn, who suffered the misfortune of having his feet frozen and losing both by amputation, feels compensated by the possession of $100,000 in cash, the proceeds of the sale of his five mining claims. J. Davis spent only one month in the Klondike, but during that period realized $20,000 from his claim and then sold it for $25,000 more, so that his days at Dawson were exceedingly profitable.

No Good to Go Now.

The returning miners say that it is idle for prospectors to go to the Klondike now expecting to locate claims, as all the mining land of any value has already been staked out. The only manner in which claims can now be acquired is said to be by purchase.

The general consensus of opinion is that the value of the Minook Creek as a mining center has been overestimated. Claims there are pronounced to be of little value, and the intending miner, if he be guided by the experience of these pioneers, will confine his operations to the neighborhood of the original gold discoveries near Dawson City. Domican Creek is pronounced the richest of the Klondike streams in the precious metal, El Dorado and Bonanza Creeks being considered by those prospectors only second in importance to Domican. Of individual claims great things are expected from Seven and Nine, not because those numbers are supposed to be lucky, but on account of their inherent richness.

Among the passengers on the steamer St. Paul is Brigadier General George M. Randall, who, as Colonel of the Eighth United States Infantry, has been in command of the troops at St. Michael's. During his absence he was promoted to be a Brigadier General, the news of his promotion being taken to him by the ship Roanoke, which arrived at St. Michael's on June 27.

General Randall lost no time in getting to San Francisco and immediately upon his arrival tonight wired to the War department for assignment. He hopes to be sent to Cuba or Puerto Rico.

The miners say that the cleanup in the diggings about Dawson will be between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000, not so large as previously estimated.

Have Had Enough of It.

Nearly all of the returning miners went in last year and they say they will not go back to the Klondike. Some of them were afflicted with the scurvy and many of them suffered severe hardships during the last winter.

John E. Lathrop, one of the miners, said that when he left Dawson on June 26 typhoid fever was breaking out, and the physicians feared the disease would become epidemic. The hospitals were crowded all winter with scurvy patients, while many miners were ill with scurvy and pneumonia and kindred diseases in their cabins. Lathrop said that the North American and Trading company had sent down to Circle City on two boats from Dawson 68,532 ounces of gold, valued at $1,006,368. This will be shipped to St. Michael's, thence to Seattle on the company's steamers. He estimated that there must be from 25,000 to 30,000 people in Dawson and vicinity by this time. Hundreds were coming in daily via the trails and the Upper Yukon when he left.

The St. Paul is the first treasure ship out from St. Michael's.

Joseph Lebick of New York City, who has lived five years in Alaska, and himself has about $80,000 in dust, declares that the Alaska Commercial company shipped not less than $5,000,000 from St. Michael's. Other returning miners substantiate this statement. The officers of the company could not be seen tonight, but the consensus of opinion among the Klondikers is that the trading company has shipped the greater part of the precious metal mined this season.

Many of the fortunate miners went to various hotels tonight and deposited their wealth with the proprietors. At one place over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of dust and nuggets was soon piled on the floor back of the counter, inclosed in old sacks, boxes, and dilapidated grips. L. J. Lebick, who has valuable claims on Bonanza, Domican, and El Dorado Creeks, says that most of the men, like himself, have come south for the sake of their health. Scurvy and mountain fever prevail in the Klondike and food is scarce and of poor quality. Although prices have been greatly reduced, flour is still held at $8 a sack and pickled butter at $2 a pound.

Here is a list of twenty-one men and the amounts they brought:

Frank Phiscator	$120,000
Frank Dinemore and W. H. McPhee	50,000
J. C. Binnett	30,000
Dave Richards	10,000
J. W. Christ	20,000
John Lind	20,000
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Barrett	10,000
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Roberts	40,000
Fred Brunseth	25,000
F. Banty	10,000
R. Osgood	10,000
John Wick	20,000
N. E. Pickett	100,000
Alexander McDonald	60,000
C. Van Alstine	40,000
James Monroe	35,000
C. Dahl	50,000
Louis Emkine	100,000
Hugh Campbell	30,000
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Cleveland	20,000

SCHEME OF THE CUBAN LOYALISTS IS WATCHED.

Opinion in Washington That This Country Will Intervene if the New Project for a Republic Is Pushed Forward.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—[Special.]—Great importance is given here to the cable dispatch from Madrid reporting that trouble is likely to arise in Cuba through the scheme of Cuban loyalists to set up a republic in opposition to that organized by the insurgents. The opinion is general that if the plan is carried out the United States will be compelled to intervene.

The Cuban loyalists form a large part of the population, though the insurgents outnumber them. The dispatch, however, says the Cuban loyalists would try to form a coalition with the native Spaniards, who number about 200,000. The Spaniards prefer a monarchy, but it is believed they would join with the Cuban loyalists to overthrow the followers of Garcia and Gomez.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said:

"The United States will not permit a clash between factions in Cuba. One reason we had for going to war was that the island was in a state of chaos. If we permit riot and disorder to continue, our resolutions would be a farce."

ADVISE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE CERRUTI AFFAIR.

Italian Press Does Not Counsel Harsh Measures, Although Only £10,000 Has Been Paid of the £70,000 Awarded.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, July 17.—Italian journals unanimously declare that Italy ought to settle peacefully the Cerruti affair, avoiding all provocation. Though a fleet has been ordered to Cartagena, harsh measures against the Colombian government are not counseled. The President of the United States, as arbitrator in 1885, decided that Colombia should pay £70,000 to Signor Cerruti as compensation for robbery and ill treatment. Of this only £10,000 has been paid.

WATSON PREPARING TO START ON HIS MISSION.

Report from Santiago That the Squadron That Is to Attack the Coast of Spain Is Nearly Ready to Sail.

Playa del Este, Cuba, July 17.—Commodore Watson's squadron is preparing to go to sea. It is supposed it will sail within a few hours.

DAMAGE BY A CLOUDBURST.

Wyandot County, Ohio, Suffers from a Heavy Rain-Storm and Lightning.

Upper Sandusky, O., July 17.—[Special.]—A terrific rain-storm did much damage in the northeastern part of Wyandot County this afternoon. A cloudburst occurred, swelling the streams into torrents and carrying away several bridges. The Village of Sycamore suffered severely. Vance's large implement barn was struck by lightning and totally consumed, together with considerable machinery.

SHOT DOWN IN THE PARK.

Walter Morrow Likely Fatally Wounded by a Negro Near Washington Refectory.

ASSAILANT GETS AWAY.

Victim Attacked by Strange Colored Man While in Company with Mamie Foley.

LIKE NELSON-STAPLES CASE.

Without a word of warning and for no apparent cause Walter Morrow, a stationary engineer, living at 26 Thirty-ninth street, was shot down in Washington Park last night at 10:15 by a strange colored man and received a wound from which he will probably die.

So many of the incidents connected with the shooting are similar to those of the Nelson-Staples tragedy enacted a year ago at almost the same spot, and the description of Morrow's unknown assailant tallies so closely with that of the man who shot Nelson that the police are of the belief the would-be assassin in each case is the same man. They believe he is a maniac.

Following the shooting the colored man made his escape by running north through the park, and the police believe he boarded a Cottage Grove avenue cable train and made his escape down-town. Police from every South Side station have his description and are looking for him.

At the time of the shooting Morrow was accompanied by Miss Mamie Foley, a domestic employed at 3617 Lake avenue. The two were sitting on the grass back of the refectory at the foot of Fifty-seventh street when the colored man walked along the path in front of them. He scanned them closely, but they paid no attention to the incident and forgot all about him as soon as he had passed from view.

Shoots Down Morrow.

Ten minutes later the man returned from the direction in which he was last seen going. When opposite Morrow and Miss Foley he sprang aside slightly from the path, raised his revolver, and fired the shot which it is believed will prove fatal to Morrow.

Following the shooting Miss Foley shouted for assistance and a number of people in the park came running to her aid. Morrow was taken to the Chicago Hospital. The police were notified and made a thorough search of the park for Morrow's assailant, but were unable to find him, although several persons were seen who had noticed him running away after the shooting.

According to the description furnished the police by Miss Foley, who says she can identify the negro, he was apparently 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighed about 160 pounds. He had a full face and was smooth shaven and dressed in a dark sack suit, a black derby hat, and a turn down collar.

Think Negro Is a Maniac.

This description furnished by Miss Foley is practically identical with that of the negro who shot Nelson. The theory on which the police are working is that the unknown colored man is afflicted with a mania for the wanton destruction of life, and that there is no other motive behind the crime. They made an investigation last night and found to their satisfaction that Morrow had no enemy who was seeking revenge of such a serious nature. So far as the police could learn he had never seen the man before, and Miss Foley declared she has no enemy who would attempt to take her life.

Following the shooting Miss Foley related a detailed story of the attempted murder to the police of the Hyde Park Station. No blame was attached to her, and following her recital she was permitted to go to the Chicago Hospital. She was hysterical.

Morrow Taken to the Hospital.

Dr. Wilkins, Fifty-second street and Jefferson avenue, attended Morrow before the arrival of the patrol wagon. Morrow was taken to the Chicago Hospital and the patrol wagon then took Miss Foley to the Hyde Park Police Station, where she was questioned by Inspector Hunt. She told a straightforward story of the shooting, and after the examination the Inspector gave it as his opinion that the negro who shot Morrow was responsible for the Nelson shooting. The bullet which wounded Morrow was of the same class as that with which Nelson was shot—a 22-caliber.

"I feel positive that a negro crank is responsible for both the Nelson shooting and the affair of this evening," said Inspector Hunt. "It is one of the most peculiar cases I ever encountered."

Physicians at the hospital were unable to locate the bullet, which lodged in Morrow's abdomen, but they believe they will be able to extract it today.

Story of the Shooting.

Inspector Hunt questioned Miss Foley when she was taken to the station, and the girl told him the following story:

She and Morrow were seated under a tree, she said, when they noticed the negro emerge from behind a bush and approach them. Both noticed him, and when within twenty feet of them the negro, seeing he was observed, turned and walked away. Neither gave the matter any thought till a few minutes later they caught sight of the same man making his way towards them through the underbrush. He stepped into view directly in front of them and about eight feet away, the girl said. Before they were aware he drew his revolver and fired one shot, then turned and dashed away.

Inspector Hunt has detailed Detectives Leonard, Green, Burke, and Duffy, together with Sergeant Bagnell, to search for the negro.

One of the first clews the detectives secured was information that the negro had followed a woman in the park just before he shot Morrow. They are now endeavoring to find the woman in the hope of securing a better description of the man.

At a late hour this morning Morrow's assailant had not been captured.

Nelson-Staples Case.

The mystery in the Nelson shooting never was solved by the police. Late on the evening of July 1, 1897, while Charles Nelson, 3238 Graves place, and Mrs. Edith Marguerite Staples, 1557 Michigan boulevard, were seated on the grass in Washington Park an unknown man emerged from the bushes, fired three bullets at Nelson, and escaped in the darkness. One missile struck Nelson in the chest, penetrating the covering of his heart, and dropped to the diaphragm.

Nelson, according to the story he afterwards told the police, caught but a glimpse of his assailant and did not recognize him. He saw only one man, he said. Mrs. Staples first said there were two implicated, then said she saw only one assailant. A policeman heard Mrs. Staples' cries, and running to the spot found Nelson unconscious. He was taken to the Chicago Hospital, where the physicians said he would die. Though the bullet, as schograph pictures afterwards showed, was lodged in his heart, Nelson finally recovered and returned to his home in Cadillac, Mich.

No trace of the assailant was ever found by the police. Several theories were advanced, one that a jealous woman was the assailant, another that a man, inspired by the same motive, fired the bullets. For a time it was thought Mrs. Staples had shot her companion, but he, though told he was dying, clung to his original story and exonerated the woman. The story of the wounded man did not agree in many particulars with the woman's, but they clung tenaciously to their versions of the affair. After being kept a prisoner for several days Mrs. Staples was released, and the case

HAS CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER

New York Health Officer Confident of Obtaining an Effective Serum.

ON SANARELLI'S SYSTEM.

Arbuckles About to Open Huge Refinery in Opposition to the Sugar Trust.

FRENCH LINE TRADE DROPS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 17.

Serum Which Will Cure Yellow Fever.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, has been investigating the theory of the specific organism of yellow fever, as developed by Sanarelli, and has advanced as far as the South American bacteriologists. He expects to know from the result of certain experiments to be made in the next two weeks whether or not he and his assistants have produced a serum which will differ from that of Dr. Sanarelli only in strength. It will be superior in that respect, owing to the fact that it is newer than that made by the Italian. If Dr. Sanarelli's serum is what he believes it to be, Dr. Doty will have a remedy for those who are afflicted with yellow fever, and a preventive of the disease in those who are inoculated with it.

Dr. Doty has no doubt of the success of his coming experiments. It can readily be seen how vastly important to the welfare of this country Sanarelli's discovery and the investigations of Dr. Doty will prove. Dr. Doty said yesterday:

"The statement made some time ago by Professor Sanarelli of Montevideo that he had discovered the specific organism of yellow fever has not occupied the public attention so fully in the United States as it has in South America and other countries which are constantly menaced by this disease. However, our present close relations with Cuba will probably bring to this subject the consideration which it certainly deserves.

"Although Sanarelli made the announcement of his discovery two years ago his conclusions have not yet been generally accepted. While he has supporters, there are distinguished bacteriologists who will not admit that the specific organism has been found, and assert that what Sanarelli has presented is simply a bacillus which has no special relation to yellow fever."

To Open Plant in Opposition to Sugar Trust.

The practical beginning of the fight on the sugar trust, begun two years ago by Arbuckle Bros., the coffee kings, will be marked by the opening of an enormous refining plant at the foot of Jay street, Brooklyn, within three days. The capacity of the new refinery is 3,000 barrels of sugar daily—enough, when considered in connection with the big output of other independent refiners of sugar, to have a material effect upon prices in the markets of the world.

The new refinery, built and equipped as a revenge measure, is one of the largest in the world and is equipped in the most modern manner. The building is a tremendous structure, twelve stories high, covering the ground facing the East River and bounded by Jay, John, and Pearl streets.

All the machinery is practically installed, and in the storage rooms 10,000 tons of raw sugar, most of it of duty production and purchased in Amsterdam, is ready for the commencement of operations. The capacity of 3,000 barrels of refined sugar daily is but a "starter" in the scheme of warfare upon the trust inaugurated by the Arbuckles. They claim to be able to double that capacity within the year.

The Arbuckles are the largest dealers in and roasters of coffee in the world. They are multi-millionaires, and their credit is practically unlimited. The fight with the sugar trust began in the days before the sugar trust was absorbed by the Standard Oil people.

La Bourgogne's Fate Injures Company's Trade.

Passenger service of the French line, as a result of the disaster on July 4 to the steamship Bourgogne, has been affected seriously. All the passengers on La Touraine on July 9 were booked before the details of the collision off Sable Island had reached this city. La Bretagne, which started yesterday morning for Havre, carried only seventy cabin passengers and few in the steerage. There were less than a dozen Americans on the ocean liner and the rest of the passengers were French people who had bought return tickets.

An air of sadness pervaded the upper deck of the steamship as it swung out from the pier, and there were no signs of enthusiasm among the passengers gathered along the rail.

Eloped on Her Wheel and Is Forgiven.

Church and society circles in Mount Vernon are stirred to their depths by the announcement made yesterday by the Rev. Samuel T. Graham, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, that his daughter, Miss Evelyn C. Graham, was married on Jan. 10 to Ralph E. Briggs. The first mail yesterday morning brought Dr. Graham a letter from his pretty daughter, dated Binghamton, N. Y., where she is spending her delayed honeymoon. In it she told him of her marriage and begged his forgiveness. This was sent by return mail.

Mrs. Briggs, who is 22 years old, is one of the most popular young women in Mount Vernon. She is romantic. The idea of white satin and tulle was not half as alluring to her as a bicycle suit, and an impromptu marriage was twice as desirable as one to which friends and relatives are invited weeks in advance. So it was that, on Jan. 10, she started out for a bicycle ride with young Briggs as Miss Evelyn C. Graham and came back that evening Mrs. Ralph E. Briggs.

Her husband returned to the Frost boarding-house, on South Third street, about two blocks from the church, and nobody was informed about the trip they took to New York, where they were married by the Rev. F. B. Richard. Mr. Briggs is 23 years old, a musician, and a court stenographer in New York.

Will No More Lead in the Cotillion.

There will be gloom on Fifth avenue and weeping in boudoirs, for, be it known, society must get along without Worthington Whitehouse next winter. Worthington Whitehouse divorces himself from society that he may attend strictly to business. His resolution, his brave action, is the more heroic because society dearly loves Mr. Whitehouse. The fashionable women who lead society have leaned on Worthington Whitehouse. That is to say, every one of them has felt certain that when she said to him, "I'm going to give a small cotillion, and, of course, you'll lead it," he would answer, "Only too glad."

For, as every one who is any one knows, or should know, Mr. Whitehouse has been chiefly distinguished as a leader of cotillons. Mr. Whitehouse's head is as good as his legs, and that says much. For, while he has been dancing, while he has been leading cotillons, he has tried hard to attend to his real estate business, too. He has made it a point to be in one or other office every morning when the clock struck 9. A cotillion begins at 1:30 or 2 o'clock in the morning, and even a dancer must sleep.

Maybe Mr. Worthington found lack of sleep clouded his thoughts when he tried to attend to his real estate business. But anyhow, he has quit the cotillon. And the worst of it is, there are few leaders of the cotillon left.

Discoverer of Cervera's Sortie.

A Newark sailor was the first of Admiral Sampson's men to discover the dash of the Spanish fleet from Santiago harbor. In a letter to his sister, Mrs. M. H. Smith of 102 Littleton avenue, Joseph T. Gaskin, a signal boy on the Iowa, writes that he was on duty on the morning of July 3, when the Spaniards showed up. His letter was written at 12:15 o'clock on the same day, just after "all secure" was sounded on the Iowa.

"At 8 o'clock this morning I went on deck as usual for signal watch," he writes. "I made up my mind to keep a good lookout on the mouth of the harbor, as the navigator said he would give $10 to the signal boy who first reported the appearance of Spanish ships. I am proud to say that I am $10 richer today than yesterday.

"At 9 o'clock I reported smoke near the entrance. Fifteen minutes later, of my own accord, I gave the signal which means the enemy's ships escaping. At 9:30 I reported a large black ship, with two stacks and two military masts, in the entrance.

"Two minutes after the ship appeared we were ready for action."

Satin-Lined Coffin for a Dead Dog.

J. Pierpont Morgan's $3,000 prize bulldog, His Nibs, was buried today. It would have been interred the day before, but Mr. Morgan had to be consulted, and his wishes in regard to the disposition of the dog's remains were faithfully carried out.

In a satin-lined box His Nibs was put into his last resting place on a stately bluff overlooking the prettiest part of the Hudson River. There were plenty of mourners, as the dog was a great pet in the Morgan household. It is suggested, though not by the family, that his monument take the form of a Maltese cross in memory of his encounter with Mr. Tracy's cat.

Dr. Gunsaulus Too Sick to Fill a Pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the Presbyterian minister of Chicago, was to have occupied the pulpit of the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, but illness prevented his appearance. His place was taken by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Dr. Gunsaulus came to this city a fortnight ago to undergo an operation for rheumatism, from which he has been a sufferer for several years. The operation was performed last Monday and is said to have been entirely successful. He is at the Grand Union Hotel and will probably preach at the "Old First" next Sunday.

FRENCH BROUGHT TO CHICAGO AND LODGED IN JAIL.

End of the Long Chase After the Alleged Embezzler Who Was Arrested in Tampa—Prisoner Refuses to Talk.

Charles G. French, ex-secretary of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings, Loan and Building society, who is said to have embezzled over $300,000 of the funds of that institution before running away from a grand jury indictment last September, was locked in the County Jail at 10 o'clock yesterday morning after nearly a year's hunt by detectives. He now occupies cell 518, in company with Asa Hodgman, who is charged with plain larceny.

French's attorneys, Gilbert & Fell, are endeavoring to secure the $13,000 bail fixed by the September grand jury for his release.

French, who bears a remarkable personal resemblance to James G. Blaine, rode to the jail from the Polk Street Depot in charge of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Morrison. He was not handcuffed, but carried a big package of freshly laundered shirts and a supply of fruit, tobacco, and newspapers. He scarcely winced when his ten months of liberty ended at the jail door.

French and Detective Devereux of the Mooney & Boland Agency arrived on a Chicago and Eastern Illinois train at 9:15



CHARLES G. FRENCH.

o'clock. The trip from Tampa was uneventful. French made the best of his capture and offered no opposition to being brought back to Illinois. He had already been given a week in which to settle up his commission business in Tampa, after his arrest.

Wavers at the Cell Door.

When French was taken to the cell on the third floor which ex-Bankers Spalding and Dreyer and Adolph Luetgert had already made historic, he at last showed symptoms of breaking down. A rigorous search was made through his clothes, even to his shoes, and his gold watch, $10 in currency, and a long envelope full of papers were taken from him. The sight of the cell caused his expression to change momentarily, but in a short time he recovered his composure.

Attorney H. T. Gilbert, whom French has retained to defend him, reached the jail not far behind his client. The latter refused to discuss his case with any one else further than to say the amount he is charged with having embezzled had been exaggerated. He declared he was feeling in excellent health, but was doubtful about getting bail.

Prisoners Wonder at Him.

French at once became an object of curiosity to the other prisoners, but kept himself aloof. He was comfortably dressed in a linen suit, and during the afternoon paced the corridor in his shirt sleeves, while less favored prisoners wondered at the distinguished-looking newcomer.

French looks like a picture of honesty. His hair is said to be considerably whiter than when he disappeared ten months ago, but he is still as careful as to dress as when secretary of the society he is charged with partially wrecking.

French has led the detectives a long chase. He was followed over the West by private detectives and government secret service agents, only to give them the slip again and again. It was but a few weeks ago that the detectives got their first intimation that he was peacefully conducting a commission business at Tampa. The indictment against him is for the alleged embezzling of $10,000.

OMAHA STRIKE AT AN END.

Men Are Induced to Return to Work by Concessions by the Packers.

Omaha, Neb., July 17.—[Special.]—The big strike of the packing house employés, which during the last three days has promised some most serious results, is ended. The result is a compromise, in that the men are to be paid for their work according to the hours they put in, but no increase was paid. The point at the time of the strike was that the men should be paid for the time they actually put in at the plant. They claimed that sometimes they were called and were not given work for several hours after their arrival.

WHITE'S LEIPSIC SPEECH.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S MEMORABLE ADDRESS OF JULY 4.

His Words Tend to Mollify and Modify the Opinions of Germans Concerning the People of the United States—Emperor William's Government Commended for Just Judgment and Fair Treatment Toward This Country—Ties Uniting the Two Nations.

Andrew D. White, Ambassador of the United States to Germany, performed a service to his country in his Fourth of July address at the American banquet in Leipsic, at which he presided. His exposition of the position occupied by this nation has apparently done much to mollify and modify German opinion of America. Newspapers throughout the empire have commented on the speech, and since its delivery the general tone of criticism in Berlin and elsewhere has been less harsh.

A week ago an incomplete report of this noteworthy address was published by a Chicago paper. Yesterday the London Times of

ANDREW D. WHITE,



American Ambassador to Germany, Whose Fourth of July Address at Leipsic Attracted Wide Attention.

July 6 arrived in the city, containing the first complete report of that portion of the speech in which America's relations with Germany are discussed. Many German readers of THE TRIBUNE have written asking that the address be placed before them, and accordingly it is herewith reproduced, exactly as it appeared in the London Times:

"I am aware that there is widespread among American people, especially Americans who for the last few years have passed some time in Germany, a deep feeling of regret, even resentment, at what they believe the injustice of German popular feeling toward our country. It is said by them that throughout Germany there is a widespread, unreasonable dislike, frequently amounting to hatred, of America and Americans; that for some years past there has been a determined effort to misrepresent and cry down not only everything done within our borders, but every product of our country; that every sort of petty occurrence or utterance on American soil has been magnified and represented as typical of American wickedness; that the genius of letter writers has been constantly exercised not only in distorting events that have occurred, but in inventing events which have not occurred; that American statesmen of proven integrity have been represented as corrupt or animated by the lowest and most contemptible motives; that every sort of malignant prophecy has been indulged in as regards the future of the country; that especially since the beginning of difficulties between the United States and her present antagonists the feelings, aims, intentions, and actions of our government and people have been grossly misrepresented; that scattering utterances by scatter-brained Americans exercising neither authority nor influence in our country have been dwelt upon throughout Germany as showing the feeling of the American nation; that sensational articles of uninfluential journals have been paraded as the deliberate judgment of our people, while utterances of the respectable and influential press of the country, showing the best of feeling to Germany, have been passed over in silence; that in spite of the fact Germans in America are welcomed and respected, deliberate attempts have been made to induce the German people to believe that there is throughout the United States a Deutschenhetze, a dislike of Germans and a desire to exclude them from our country or to injure them; that every item of news unfavorable to us has been received in Germany with widespread delight and every item of news favorable to us has been received with evident regret; that as a rule even the poor courtesy of giving us our proper name has been denied us, and that we have been constantly and contemptuously alluded to as 'Yankees'; in short that accusations against us are constantly made that would be ludicrous were it not that they are provoking for generations to come an era of bitter ill-feeling between the two nations.

Believes Feeling Not General.

"I shall not take up your time by attempting to refute such views as these. Even if they were true I might answer in the words of an eminent composer, when told that certain people did not like his music: 'Of what importance to an apple-tree are people who do not like apples?'

"I will simply say that I do not believe that the great sound, substantial body of the German people dislike America.

"As one who has had official and other duties in this empire at various times extending from first to last, over forty years, I believe that the feelings of the great majority of the thinking German people are friendly toward us, and that this great majority have the wit or the instinct to discern the reason for any injustice that may be done our country by individuals.

"I recall the days of our struggles against slavery, when the great body of Germans was with us, heart and soul. I recall the days of the civil war for maintaining the national union, when Germany was universally in our favor. I recall the fact that in those days of darkness and doubt, when so many other nations indulged in malignant prophecies and turned scornfully from us, Germany came forward and showed her faith in us by largely advancing means toward the prosecution of our war. In this hour, then, in the Germany which so many of our countrymen were beginning to regard with aversion, the Germany I myself have known during so many years, I declare my full faith that whatever prejudices may affect any of the German people for a time we may confidently count on the final supremacy among them of right, reason, and justice.

Commends German Government.

"And I say more. Whatever may be the conduct of any who from any cause are prejudiced against us, I feel bound to acknowledge the conduct of those in authority—those who represent Germany to our country, and who have been all that we could desire.

"From the first, during the present war, the German government has recognized our fullest rights as belligerents. It has observed full and strict neutrality, and this neutrality has been neither cold nor grudgin. No request has been made by our government that has not been met promptly and fully. There have been occasions when, had there been any wish on the part of the rulers of Germany to check our career, delays and evasions might have taken place, but there have been neither delays nor evasions.

"I repeat it, then, the conduct of the German government and all concerned in it with whom we have had to do has been both in letter and spirit all that we could ask or desire.

"And I may go yet further and say that whoever else in Germany may or may not understand the real import of the present struggle and the questions bound up in it, the German government understands those questions and does justice to the motives of our government. Whether others know it or not, the men governing Germany know that our government and people desired peace as long as peace was possible; they know that our motive in entering the war was not to grasp new territory.

Ties Uniting the Two Nations.

"Whoever else may forget or be careless of the ties which unite the two nations, those who conduct the German nation recognize them. They bear in mind the great interests of commerce between the two countries; they recognise the fact that whatever increases the prosperity of the United States increases its demand for articles of German manufacture; they bear in mind the honorable peace and cordial relations that have existed between the two nations for more than 100 years—relations which began when Frederick the Great was the first of continental monarchs to recognize American independence, and when Thulmeyer, as Frederick's representative, and Franklin, representing the United States, negotiated the great treaty of 1785—one of the most noble landmarks in the history of international law; they recognize the ties of family which bind millions in the United States to the land of their fathers.

"And here, in this ancient and honorable university town, I may mention another tie which the real leaders of Germany cannot fail to recognize. While we acknowledge in Great Britain the mother country of the great majority of our people, and while there has been in the present struggle, as never before in our history, a drawing together of Great Britain and the United States, we may well recognize in Germany a second mother country, one with which our own land should always remain in the warmest alliance, for from the universities and high institutions for advanced learning of Germany, far more than from those of any other land, have come and are coming the influences which have shaped and are shaping the advanced education of the United States.

Expects Fairness and Justice.

"I do not believe that these various forces uniting Germany and the United States can be easily dissipated. The assurances which have been given our own country by the German government forbid us for a moment to entertain the thought that there will be anything on the part of Germany but a fair, loyal, straightforward treatment of our nation, and in this German policy of fairness and justice to our country I recognize the best guarantee for that legitimate territorial and commercial expansion which Germany so justly and so ardently desires, and for that continuing and increasing good feeling so important for both countries."

ENGINEERS AT FORT SHERIDAN HAVE A HOLIDAY.

Return from Their Unusual Pleasure Trips with Many Prizes—Visitors Witness the Dress Parade—Picnic for Relief Fund.

A weary lot of soldiers drifted into the Voluntary Engineers' camp at Fort Sheridan just before 6 o'clock last night. The men were given a day off by Colonel Young yesterday, and before 8 o'clock in the morning all but a guard from the 800 soldiers had started for the city. It was their first day off since the camp was organized fourteen days ago.

The volunteers returned at the last moment of the allotted time, and marched into camp in military file. One brought a cat as a mascot for his company, another carried a water spaniel, and all carried bundles varying in size from a paper sack to a bushel basket, in which were stored all the sweetmeats that could be conveniently gathered up.

There were a few delinquents after the hour had been sounded by the buglers.

Visitors at the camp received every courtesy in the power of the officers to bestow, and those who remained until dress parade at 7 o'clock were surprised at the perfect discipline which the men have acquired during two weeks in camp. The perfect order of the camp and the soldierly qualities which have been instilled into the recruits have more than recompensed the men for unrelenting discipline which has been rigidly enforced, and all feel that their ability in infantry movements will bring a speedy order to move toward the front.

The men have spared none of their engineering skill in making everything as comfortable as possible while they remain at Fort Sheridan. Nearly every company has secured a mascot of some kind or other which is to be carried to the front. A company of the Second Battalion has found a Newfoundland puppy which has been christened "Dewey" and is known throughout the camp as "Georgie." The Captain of another company has adopted a raccoon, which has taken a liking for hardtack and army rations in general.

Both officers and men are contemplating a short stay at their present camping ground. Information has been received from the department at Washington which satisfies the engineers that they will move within ten days. They expect to be divided and sent to operate in the vicinity of Puerto Rico.

The L'maan Zion association, a Jewish organization on the West Side, which was originally organized to augment the Nordau-Herzel Palestine colonization movement, is giving an excursion and picnic, the profits of which are to go toward the army and navy fund. This association, although its aim is the colonization of the Jews in Palestine, was the first when the war broke out to suspend its general business and to begin to organize companies for the army. Many of its members and their sons participated in the battle of Santiago de Cuba.

The picnic will take place on Sunday, Aug. 14, at Columbia Park.

A meeting of the First Illinois Cavalry, U. S. V. Volunteer league, will be held at the Wellington Hotel today.

INDORSES THE TICKET.

COUNTY DEMOCRACY FORMALLY APPROVES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Resolution to Urge Such as Are Not Members to Join Causes Trouble and Is Defeated—Ryan's Friends Lead the Fight—City Hall Sentiment Loses Ground and Springfield Incident Is Ignored—Friday Made Meeting Day.

All the Democratic nominees for State, Congressional, legislative, and county offices were indorsed by the County Democracy yesterday afternoon, but when James McCarthy tried to have adopted a motion that those of them not already members of the organization be requested to join there was revolt. Mr. McCarthy explained that the club could have a better excuse for giving the entire ticket its support by getting all the candidates to come in and contribute something to its maintenance.

This suggestion did not meet the approval of President Powers and others, who fought for Timothy Ryan and who got such harsh treatment only a week ago at the North Side Turner Hall. They cared nothing about the perfunctory indorsement, but were in no humor to put themselves under more binding obligations towards some of the nominees.

The point was raised that every good Democrat in Chicago knows of the County Democracy, and if he does not join it voluntarily the responsibility rests entirely with him. President Powers quickly ruled the point as well taken and called attention to other business.

Some one suggested that the motion to indorse included both sets of nominees for Congress and the Legislature in the Fifth Congressional and the First and Second Senatorial Districts. It was said the club could not undertake to discriminate or array itself on the side of either faction. It would go on record as indorsing all and let the action stand for the winners of each contest. There were some First Ward mutterings against including Solomon Van Praag in any pledge of support, but they were discouraged and suppressed.

It developed during the meeting that City Hall sentiment is not nearly so strong in this body just now as it was a few months ago. There were rumors that some of Mayor Harrison's friends wanted resolutions offered condemning the treatment given him at Springfield, but they were warned not to bring that matter up in any shape, as it would involve the organization in a bitter fight.

Hereafter the County Democracy will hold its regular semi-monthly meetings on Friday night instead of Sunday afternoon. An amendment to the constitution changing the time was adopted, and the first meeting will be held next Friday night to set on foot preparations for the annual summer outing.

DEMOCRATS EAGER FOR PEACE.

Subcommittee to Strive to Settle Contests in First and Second Senatorial Districts.

The Subcommittee on Contests and Appeals of the Democratic County committee will do everything in its power to settle the contests between factional nominees for the Legislature in the First and Second Senatorial Districts. It will also try to adjust the Congressional troubles in the Fifth District unless the delegates there unite, as they are talking of doing, and hold another convention.

Both the legislative contests present features that this committee, so the politicians predict, will have great difficulty to overcome and at the same time keep harmony in the party. Ordinarily the First District is largely Democratic. The chances for that party to elect the Senator and two Representatives are always counted as favorable. Two years ago, however, it went Republican, so that the Democrats only got the minority Representative, and John C. Sterchie, now the nominee of the Coughlin faction, was the man. The split which resulted in two sets of Democratic candidates has encouraged the Republicans so much they already feel confident of carrying the district again.

If the committee decides in favor of Coughlin's convention and ticket it is said the other side will put up an independent candidate for minority Representative and work with the Republicans to elect him.

In the Second District questions are raised which involve the new primary election law and also a decision of the Board of Election Commissioners based on the provisions of that law. The Sloan faction therefore may ignore the party committee and carry its contest before the board. Whatever the result, the Republicans are confident it will aid in giving them an easy victory.

Another thing the Republicans are claiming as advantageous to them is the fact that the Democrats renominated a greater number of old members who voted for the Allen bill than they did. Three Republican Senators and two House members who supported the bill were renominated, while the Democrats have retained six. Two of them, Peter F. Galligan and John C. Sterchie, received promotions from Representatives to places as candidates for Senator.

Some of the new men who will be elected as minority Representatives in Republican districts will try to undo what these statesmen did. In his speech of acceptance Robert Redfield, nominee for the Lower House in the Fifth District, pledged himself to work and vote for the repeal of the Allen law.

DEATH OF GEN. J. S. WILLIAMS.

Former United States Senator and Hero of Two Wars Reaches the End of His Career.

Mount Sterling, Ky., July 17.—General John S. Williams, ex-United States Senator and hero of the Mexican and civil wars, died at 7 a. m. today at his home near this city. He will be buried at Winchester, Ky., tomorrow afternoon.

John S. Williams of Mount Sterling was born at Montgomery, Ky., in 1820; graduated at Oxford College, Ohio, in 1839; studied and practiced law for several years at Paris, Ky.; served in the Mexican war, first as Captain of an independent company attached to the Sixth Infantry, United States army, and afterward as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers; was elected to the Kentucky Legislature in 1857 and again in 1875; entered the confederate army as Colonel in 1861; was made Brigadier General in April, 1862, and surrendered with the army of General Joseph E. Johnston in Georgia; was a farmer; served his party several times as delegate to national conventions and as Presidential Elector; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed Thomas C. McCreery, Democrat, and took his seat March 19, 1879. His term of service expired March 3, 1885.

DEATH OF G. A. PILLSBURY.

Prominent Pioneer in Minnesota's Progress Passes Away at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 17.—[Special.]—George A. Pillsbury, a member of the well-known Pillsbury family of Minneapolis, and a man who has been prominently connected with the progress of Minnesota and Minneapolis for years, died this morning at his home in this city at the age of 82 years. He has been in feeble health for some time and death was not unexpected.

Mr. Pillsbury was a brother of ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury, and father of Charles A. Pillsbury, the well-known flour manufacturer. He was a man of considerable wealth, and it is understood that he leaves a handsome legacy to Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna, Minn., which institution he always took a great interest in.

EXCESS OF NOTES OVER COIN.

Bank of Spain's Weekly Report Shows Two Million Pesetas on the Wrong Side.

Madrid, July 17.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ending yesterday shows the following changes:

Gold in hand, increase, 2,540,000 pesetas.
Silver in hand, increase, 7,386,000 pesetas.
Notes in circulation, increase, 11,914,000 pesetas.

SHIPS RING WITH CHEERS.

(Continued from first page.)

stead of perhaps a year. It would be hard work to keep them in Cuba, where, it must be remembered, they would be a constant agency for the spread of yellow fever.

"In Spain they will have no chance to break their oaths not to fight against us. They will never get back to Cuba, that's certain."

Asked as to the yellow fever among the American troops, General Miles said:

"The doctors report 237 cases today. Of course it is a serious matter, but I hope by camping on the hills to stamp it out, as it is a mild form of the fever and only a few deaths have yet occurred.

"Our troops fought splendidly, nobly. The entire campaign was a complete success."

Rear Admiral Sampson said to the correspondent: "I am delighted at the successful termination of the campaign.

"The question of transporting the Spanish troops to Spain will undoubtedly be settled by the Washington authorities without delay. If the troops go on the transports now off Santiago or in other American transports sent for that purpose they will need no convoy, the safety of our transports on their arrival in Spain naturally being guaranteed."

All the American troops now on the south side of Cuba will remain ashore, probably for some time, until the Spanish troops are on the transports. Their task is likely to be an arduous one. The marines will keep the camp at Guantanamo, where they have done such excellent work and which has proved such an invaluable harbor and base.

Good Work of the Marines.

For the force employed and the lives lost it is doubtful whether in the history of all wars so much benefit has been derived as from the work done by this handful of marines, backed up by the ships at Guantanamo. Admiral Sampson is inclined to believe now that it would be advisable for Guantanamo to be made an open port. As far as the navy is concerned its work off Santiago has been done well and the unbroken blockade kept by the fleet and the consequent hunger and distress among the Spanish troops had much to do with their surrender. These are the negative causes that contributed to the victory.

Throughout the campaign before Santiago, owing to poor facilities of communication and utter inability to see from the ships what was going on ashore behind the hills, there has been some lack of coöperation between the army and navy. It is now known that twice since Sampson's pennant has flown outside Morro Castle an expedition to blow up the mines in Santiago harbor has been almost ready to add another chapter to the annals of American naval heroism. The first time this was frustrated by Admiral Cervera's dash and the second by the truce which General Shafter arranged with General Linares.

Firebrand Used Too Late.

Naval officers and surgeons, with years of experience in tropical countries and with their fevers, suggested strongly the burning of all the houses at Siboney the moment the troops landed. Their advice was not acted upon, however, until three weeks later, when the yellow fever had already broken out in one of these houses. At Guantanamo the first thing Commander McCalla did was to burn everything, and there has been no fever there.

The blockade of Southern Cuban ports will be maintained more strictly than ever. Santiago will have only a small force for an emergency, as no blockade will exist there. The armored ships are coaling at Guantanamo preparing for more serious work.

If the President intends sending a fleet to Spain the opinion of naval officers here is that several of the ships should be docked and repaired before going.

It is not treason to say that one of the battleships has been in the water sixteen months, and that other ships are corroded by the southern waters, and have been cruising and in frequent action without the rest that modern men-of-war require even in times of peace.

As one distinguished naval officer said: "If the thing is worth doing it is worth doing well. Without the few ships that need docking the squadron would not be greatly impaired. To clean them would take only a short time. If hurried off to Spain—although, of course, I don't know if that is intended—they may break down, embarrass the whole fleet, and greatly reduce the speed of the ships which are in good condition.

"To my mind, the time spent in getting the fleet into proper shape for such an important undertaking would be doubly repaid by the results."

Lieutenant Hobson last night went to Rio Tarquino to again inspect the Cristobal Colon. The Merritt Wrecking company reports that it is impossible to float it. Naval officers are inclined to believe that there is a chance of saving this splendid ship, and no effort should be spared to do so. Lieutenant Hobson, in his capacity of an expert of naval construction, may be able to suggest some plan by which the Cristobal Colon may be added to the American navy.

LAKE EXCURSION BUSINESS BREAKS LOCAL RECORDS.

Various Lines Carry 10,000 Persons to the Sunday Resorts, All Boats Being Crowded to Their Capacity.

Large crowds took the lake steamers for Milwaukee and St. Joe yesterday and were rewarded by the cool breeze that blew down the lake from the south. It was such a sultry morning as causes people to rush out from the city to the surrounding country, fearful of a broiling day in town. Altogether, the record of excursionists for one day out of Chicago was broken, over 10,000 being carried on the various boats.

The whaleback Christopher Columbus stopped taking passengers when the boat was crowded and turned away 500. It carried 4,000, the Virginia 2,200.

The City of Chicago carried 1,340 persons to St. Joe and Benton Harbor. The crowd was distributed on the return trip between the Chicago and City of Milwaukee. The America to Michigan City made two trips, one starting at 9:30 p. m., carrying 600 passengers altogether. The State of Ohio also carried a big crowd across the lake.

FOURTEEN DIE BY EXPLOSION.

Ammunition Is Fired in Puerto Rico with Results That Are Disastrous to Many.

Madrid, July 17.—An official dispatch from Puerto Rico says 150 cases of ammunition exploded there, killing fourteen persons and wounding many others.

Evanston Laundry Burns.

The Evanston Hand Laundry, 1735 Benson avenue, Evanston, was completely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The building was valued at $1,000. Foster & Grover, the proprietors, sustained a total loss on the machinery and equipment, but the wearing apparel in the building was insured for $1,500.

Unknown Man Found Dead.

The dead body of a poorly dressed man was found yesterday afternoon in the lumber yards at Reis and Halsted streets. A bottle that had contained carbolic acid was clutched in his right hand. The sole clew to the identity of the man was a receipt from the German society of Chicago signed by Jacob Leodsenski. The body was taken to a morgue in North Halsted street.

REVENUE LAW OPERATIONS.

Treasury Figures Show the Bond Issue Is Needed to Meet the Deficit.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

Over a Million Dollars a Day Spent in the Conflict with Spain.

GRIGSBY'S OFFICIAL STATUS.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., July 17.

Operations of the Revenue Law.

Treasury figures are rapidly giving the lie to the Democratic leaders who insisted in Congress that the extra taxation was more than enough to carry on the war without any bond issues. The figures show that if their advice had been listened to the government would have been seriously embarrassed. The new revenue measure is a pronounced success, but it does not begin to furnish money enough to keep the Treasury free from embarrassment.

Friday night marked half of the first month since the new law has been in full operation. The receipts for this time were $7,197,[illegible] from customs and $12,997,083 from internal revenue, thus indicating a monthly revenue of $15,000,000 from customs and $25,000,000 from internal revenue in round numbers. There is a deficit for the half month of $14,980,796, or $30,000,000 for the whole month of July. In August and September this will be reduced by the reduction in interest payments, but at the present rate the deficit for the quarter would be $80,000,000, or $320,000,000 for the year.

The expenses for the army and navy for the half month were $16,535,000, or over a million dollars a day. In times of peace the army expenses average $50,000,000 and the navy $30,000,000 annually, or a total of $80,000,000, while now the expenses of the two branches of the service are at the rate of $395,000,000 yearly, or an increase of $215,000,000.

The additional revenue from the new law is now coming in at the rate of $150,000,000 per annum, so that there would be on that basis a deficit of $165,000,000 annually to be provided for by bonds. The issue of $200,000,000 in bonds about to be made will cover this extra expenditure fully. The expenditures for the army are largely those of equipment and will decrease slowly but surely, so that even if the war should last a year the Treasury will have a comfortable balance in hand for emergencies. If peace comes this fall the bond issue will provide for the payment of all outstanding accounts, and Congress at its next session will be asked to repeal some of the emergency measures which, like the stamp taxes, are annoying rather than burdensome.

The acquisition of Puerto Rico and Hawaii will swell the ordinary civil expenses, so that out of the war revenue bill it may safely be assumed that the taxes on beer, estates, and proprietary articles will remain for some time to come, while the stamp taxes which bear directly on the people will be soon removed.

Law officers of the army have decided that Colonel Melvin Grigsby, who commands the Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, is not an officer of the army and his commission has become vacated if he has held or exercised the functions of Attorney General of South Dakota since he became an army officer. On the other hand, they say that while Uncle Sam will not permit an army officer to conduct a civil business the federal government does not require him to vacate that office, and he may return to its duties if the laws of the State permit him.

Honors in Spain for Du Bosc and Carranza.

Señor du Bosc, lately Spain's Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, in Washington, and Lieutenant Carranza, the naval attaché, both of whom made themselves so obnoxious to the United States and Canadian governments that they were compelled by the latter to depart from Canadian soil a few days ago, will meet with a warm reception when they arrive in Madrid. Ever since it became known that they would not be permitted to remain on the American continent preparations have been going forward in Madrid to receive them with all honor.

A bull fight will be arranged in the Plaza de Tores in their honor, civic and military displays will greet them, and on every side they will be acclaimed as heroes. A sword will be presented to Lieutenant Carranza, and at the same time a gold plate commemorating Señor du Bosc's services in the United States and his heroism in remaining in Canada despite hostile sentiment there as long as he could be of use to Spain will be presented to the diplomatic representative of the Dons.

Each one, it is said, will receive the Cross of Isabella de Catolica. The Secretary of State will present Señor du Bosc's name to court for promotion in the diplomatic service in recognition of his meritorious conduct. It is said in diplomatic circles here that Du Bosc will probably be given a post as Minister to some court in Europe. Lieutenant Carranza's name will be presented by Señor Aunon, Secretary of the Navy, and he will receive a promotion in the naval service.

San Juan de Puerto Rico, which will be the next point of attack, is a perfect specimen of the old-time walled town, with portcullis, moat, gates, and battlements, and the fortifications, although built over [illegible] years ago, are still in good repair and are said to be the mostly costly works of defense in America, although but of little defensive power against modern guns.

Michigan Flag Hoisted at Santiago de Cuba.

When Old Glory was flung to the breeze at noon today from the highest wall of Morro Castle there was one incident which aroused enthusiasm of [illegible] because the Spaniards were ignorant. The flag which was selected for this purpose was carried by a Michigan regiment through the late war and was sent to Secretary Alger by a number of his old comrades, who requested that it should be the first flag raised when Santiago surrendered to the American army.

The flag is one of unusually large proportions and can be seen far out at sea. When the flag went up in the presence of the assembled armies, one bowed down in defeat, the other flushed with victory, a cheer arose from the victors that disturbed the eternal sleep of the dead who slumber in the trenches where they so bravely fought.

In a circular issued for secret circulation by Republican leaders in Madrid, the fearful statement is made that "there would have been a Cuban war and [illegible] would today have been a loyal [illegible] colony had the court not appointed favorites to positions of high trust where they could steal from the subjects of Spain and bring ruin to the nation. The island has always cost [illegible] sums and Spain has always been [illegible]. The great revenues which should [illegible] derived from Cuba have all been eaten up by these favorite cormorants, the thievish appointees of the Queen and her Ministers."

American Hats Popular.

The American soft felt hat is all the rage in the leading Australian colonies. [illegible]bit pest in those colonies may yet prove a source of wealth, as the skin is used for felt making.

TO MOVE TO THE FRONT.

Third Illinois Gets Orders That Mean Departure from Camp Thomas.

CAVALRY, TOO, IS TO GO.

Illinois Mounted Fighters Are Told to Break Camp in Georgia Tomorrow.

OTHER REGIMENTS TO MOVE.

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., July 17.—The initial order of the expected general order for the movement of the First Corps to the front came tonight to Colonel Fred Bennitt of the Third Illinois, provisionally commanding the Second Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, instructing him to forward the brigade wagon train to Charleston at once. Quartermaster General Lee made all necessary arrangements for the transportation at once, and the wagons and mules will begin moving tomorrow night.

It is believed that orders were also received for the movement of the entire brigade, but in the absence of General Brooke no definite information would be given out. The following regiments compose the brigade: Fourth Ohio, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Third Illinois.

It was announced by an officer of the First Illinois Cavalry this afternoon that his regiment had been ordered to be prepared to break camp Tuesday.

Some of the regiments anxious to lose no time because of the probability of an early order to move did not cease target practice today and in portions of the reservation rifle reports were heard from morning till night, but all drill work was suspended and religious services were held in most of the regiments, in the Y. M. C. A. tents, and in Camp Thomas Theater. All of the evangelistic organizations were quite active and the services were for the most part largely attended.

Recruits continue to arrive for the hospital service of the First Corps. Forty have arrived from Texas within the last two days. There is still lacking for the hospital and ambulance service of this corps about 200 men. Colonel Huidekoper, chief surgeon of this corps, received advices from the Surgeon General today that a full equipment of surgical instruments and medical chests for the corps is en route to Chickamauga.

The reports from the various hospitals yesterday and today were of a most hopeful nature. The fever cases are confined in the main to a few regiments, a majority of the commands being entirely free from fever of any kind. The hospitals were well kept and are made as cheerful and inviting as the circumstances will admit of.

About the only work in progress was that of supplying the regiments of the First Corps with clothing and ordnance stores. In addition to the large quantity of ordnance stores handed out for distribution yesterday two carloads of ammunition—a total of 900,000 rounds—and more than a hundred boxes of general ordnance stores arrived today and were promptly handed out for distribution in the First Corps. Colonel Rockwell also forwarded to Charleston a quantity of ordnance stores for the First Brigade, First Division, First Corps, which recently left here under command of Brigadier General Ernst as a part of Major General Wilson's expeditionary force.

NO CANTEEN FOR THE NINTH.

Colonel Campbell Puts a Final Quietus on the Project at Camp Tanner.

Springfield, Ill., July 17.—[Special.]—There will be no canteen established by the Ninth Regiment at Camp Tanner. Colonel James Campbell, commander of the regiment, has set his foot on the project, and he says that as long as he is in command there will be no canteen service in the regiment.

Colonel Campbell has been spending the last few days at his home in McLeansboro, and the first intimation he had of the project was when he read about it on the train while returning to Camp Tanner. As soon as he reached camp he gave notice that no canteen service could be established. A protest was raised by the chaplain of the regiment, and Colonel Campbell assured him that he would not allow such a thing in his regiment. In an interview Colonel Campbell said:

"There will be no canteen service here as long as I command the regiment. There is no need of it to begin with, for I take pride in saying that out of the thirteen hundred men I have under my command but few are drinkers. In selecting the different companies I and my officers took particular pains to take men who were of temperate habits. I know the talk of a canteen service in my district and where the boys live will cause considerable comment, and I want to say that I will not allow any such thing in camp. If the parents of most of the boys in my regiment knew that liquor was to be sold on the grounds they would never forgive me."

MARRIES HER BOY IN BLUE.

Chicago Girl's Wedding at Jacksonville Is a Romantic Incident of Camp Life.

[BY JAMES P. SHERWIN, ADJUTANT OF THE SECOND ILLINOIS REGULARS.]

Jacksonville, Fla., July 17.—[Special.]—The fierce heat today did not deter Private Charles A. Marell of Company H from carrying to completion a contract with Miss Anna Maw of Chicago, who came here a few days since to cast her fortune with the soldier of her choice. They were married today at 2 p. m., the ceremony occurring in the large gospel tent, the chaplain of the Second New Jersey kindly officiating, Chaplain Bolton being away on leave of absence.

Captain Van Zandt of Company A gave the bride away, Lieutenant Adams of the same company acted as best man, and Miss Maud Jones, sister of one of the members of Company A, was the bridemaid. The Second Illinois Band played the wedding march from "Lohengrin" as they entered, and Sousa's "El Capitan" as the bridal couple left. The large tent was filled.

The soldier has a furlough for six days and the bridal couple will spend their honeymoon at St. Augustine.

The Rev. Mr. Miller of Jacksonville preached at the regular Sunday service of the regiment in place of Chaplain Bolton, who performed a like service for him in his church one week ago today. The gospel tent was well filled. The sermon was followed by remarks of General Howard, the "Christian Soldier," who has established a working tent in each brigade.

MORE TROOPS FOR SANTIAGO.

Regiments Ordered to Leave Tampa May Eventually See Service in Puerto Rico.

Tampa, Fla., July 17.—[Special.]—The order received by General Coppinger last evening regarding the movement of troops from this city to Santiago is far more significant than he allowed to be known at first. Today it has developed that instead of the remnant of artillery which is now here being rushed to Santiago, the order included infantry to the number of about 5,000. Six transports have been designated to carry the expedition, which, in the order, has Santiago as its objective point, but which on arriving there may find orders awaiting to proceed to Puerto Rico.

The transports designated are the Mohawk, Gussie, Morgan, Iroquois, Fanita, and Florida.

The movement of artillery from Camp Rogers, located a short distance from this city, was begun this morning, and a considerable portion of the supplies and ammunition has already been loaded on the transports. Tomorrow all of the heavy guns will be placed aboard, and then the movement of the infantry will begin.

It is believed that the Third United States Cavalry and four troops of the Roosevelt Rough Riders will be among the troops sent over. The infantry has not been designated, but the fact that four or five regiments are to be sent has become generally known.

From the most reliable information obtainable it can be stated that none of General Carpenter's division will go, and that the chances are largely in favor of the Third Pennsylvania, First Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Second New York, and Fifth Maryland Regiments, which constitute the remnant of General Snyder's division.

The six transports above named can carry all these regiments, together with the artillery and supplies, and there is scarcely a doubt that this outfit will constitute the army which is to leave here under command of General Schwan within the next few days.

Port Tampa, the place of embarkation, has again assumed the great activity which characterizes it previous to the sailing of an expedition of large proportion. The railroad between this city and that place is now continually crowded with trains carrying stores, wagons, and equipage.

However hard the work of loading is rushed, it will be impossible to get the fleet in readiness for deparure before Thursday or Friday. As fast as the transports are loaded they will proceed to Key West, where convoys are now awaiting their arrival.

It is practically certain that when this expedition is gotten off that General Coppinger, with the remnant of his corps, will move from Tampa. Information has been received from the War department that favorable consideration has been given his recommendation in this regard, but the site of the new camp has not yet been located.

JOHN HILL JR.,



Who Has Resigned from the Board of Trade Bucket-Shop Committee, Alleging That He Was Being Coerced to Drop His Crusade Against Washington Park.

ILLINOIS MAN DIES SUDDENLY.

Private Harry Childs of the Fifth Regiment Falls a Victim to Ptomaine Poisoning at Chickamauga Park.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 17.—[Special.]—Private Harry Childs, Company A, Fifth Regiment, residence Decatur, died in the regimental hospital this afternoon suddenly, of ptomaine poisoning, having been ill only a short time. He was supposed to be recovering and a few moments before his death was walking around. He came to his cot and laid down, saying "Boys, I believe this is serious; send for the Captain." He then died without a struggle, his last words being an allusion to his mother.

Lieutenant Noble of the Bauman Company of Springfield was taken to St. Vincent Hospital today with symptoms of typhoid fever.

In addition to the regular religious services life was varied today by massing the Fifth Regiment and having read to them by Adjutant Stewart Brown and Chaplain H. W. Davis in turn the articles of war.

The Fifth is now thoroughly equipped from the ordnance department and ready to move on short notice.

BIG DAY FOR THE CANTEEN.

Coupled with a Story of Profitable Liquor Selling Is One of Free Fighting.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 17.—[Special.]—On Friday last after pay day the sales of the Fourth Illinois canteen amounted to over $460, although it was closed half the day. About 3,000 soldiers went to St. Augustine today. While there a policeman attempted to arrest one of them, when a hundred of his comrades pitched on him, took his billy, tore off his clothes, and beat him badly. Half a dozen of the Virginia boys got into a fight and two were badly cut up.

SHOOTING ENDS FAMILY ROW.

James H. Clinton Seriously Wounds His Brother Peter, Said to Be a Naval Deserter.

Because his brother, Peter Clinton, attempted to assault his mother with an ax last night at 8 o'clock at 1183 West Madison street, James H. Clinton interfered and a quarrel ensued between the two brothers in which Peter was shot in the head, receiving a wound from which he may die. He is closely guarded by policemen at the County Hospital. He enlisted a year ago in the navy as a machinist and was assigned to the monitor Terror. In March, 1898, he deserted, it is said, and came to Chicago, securing a position as engineer on a lake steamer. When he recovers he will be turned over to the federal authorities.

SOCIOLOGICAL MEETING OVER.

Lake Bluff Convention Ends with a Number of Addresses on Various Subjects.

The national sociological convocation closed its session at Lake Bluff yesterday afternoon with a program of addresses by prominent sociological and temperance workers. The first was given by Alonzo E. Wilson, on "Experience and Work as Associated Elements in Uplifting Humanity." The afternoon program consisted of a paper on "Christianity and Social Problems," by Z. S. Holbrook of Chicago, and an address by D. D. Thompson on "Wesley as a Social Reformer." Professor Samuel Dickie of Albion, Mich., spoke in the evening on "The Church and the Saloon."

PARADE IN MUD AND RAIN

ILLINOIS TROOPS REVIEWED BY GOVERNOR TANNER IN A STORM.

Men at Camp Thomas Are Drenched and Surgeon Serves Out Quinine to Ward Off Pneumonia—Soldiers with No Extra Clothes Suffer—Points of Interest Concerning Pay and Commissions Not Explained — Guard Is Given a Treat.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Camp Thomas, Chattanooga, Tenn., July 14.—[Special.]—It was rather an unfortunate thing for the Illinois men at Camp Thomas that Governor Tanner selected this particular day to review the troops. It has rained most of the day, and the result is that almost every man in camp is wet to the skin, and, consequently, not in the best humor in the world.

It commenced to rain shortly before the time set for the review, and continued long enough to make the ground sticky with mud.

It was thought by some that the Governor would explain why the Illinois troops had never received full pay for the time they put in before being mustered into the United States service, and the officers of the Third Illinois were interested to know why the dates of their commissions were changed from May 7 to May 8, thus making them juniors to the officers of the Fifth Illinois, but Mr. Tanner forgot to speak of these matters.

When some enthusiastic man in the audience started to applaud the Governor's remarks he was "squelched" by growls of disapproval. The officers tried to check such marks of disrespect, but without success. It was also noticeable that Secretary of State Rose was greeted with cheers and not silence.

Hard Comment in the Ranks.

Shortly after the speaking began it commenced to rain again—gently at first, and gradually increasing until it came down in torrents, converting the Kelly field into a small lake. In this storm the Third and Fifth Infantry, First Cavalry, and the Danville battery were formed, and after the inspection by the Governor and his staff were marched in review. Every man was drenched and covered with mud. The Governor complimented the troops on not being dry-weather soldiers, but the remarks made by the boys would not look well in print.

Most of the boys have only a limited supply of clothing, which makes it rather unpleasant when they get wet through. Those who were not fortunate enough to have an extra suit of outer garments had to parade about camp in a pair of shoes and a worried look while waiting for their clothes to dry.

Major J. B. Shaw, the regimental surgeon, gave every man a dose of quinine after the review, which may do something toward warding off the dreaded pneumonia, but if we don't have several more subjects in the hospital tomorrow it will be because Illinois men are so tough you can't dent them with an ax.

When word was received here this afternoon of the fall of Santiago there was such a demonstration as has not been known in this old park for many a day. The Fourth Ohio and Fourth Pennsylvania Bands turned out, and also most of the men in the three regiments of this brigade. The Third Illinois Band had not yet recovered from the wetting received on review this morning. The men "fell in" and marched through the camp, cheering and waving hats. Officers forgot their dignity and shouted with the rest. The Colonels made speeches and were loudly cheered.

Lieutenant Starrett, assistant surgeon of the Third, sent his compliments to the men on guard tonight in the form of a dose of whisky and quinine. As most of the men are cold and wet it is a form of compliment that is highly appreciated.

H. RALPH BRADLEY,
Sergeant Major Third Illinois.

GOV. TANNER STARTS FOR HOME

He Praises the South and Says the War Has Reunited the Country.

Atlanta, Ga., July 17.—[Special.]—Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois, accompanied by several members of his official family, spent last night in Atlanta and left this morning for Springfield. The Governor and his party are just from Jacksonville, Fla., where they inspected the Illinois troops under command of General Fitzhugh Lee.

Illinois' present Chief Executive has been noted in the past for his frank enmity toward the South, but in an interview last night he strikes a key which will endear him to all Southerners. He said:

"If this war accomplishes nothing more, we should all be thankful for it, because it has reunited our country. I had a most pleasant time. I was treated elegantly by General Lee, and shall always remember him. Thirty-five years ago I was fighting him and his men were fighting me. Now we are all together for our common country and the same flag. It seems almost incredible, but it is true. No man can question the loyalty and devotion of General Lee, General Wheeler, and their Southern men. We are done with sectionalism. There is no more North and no more South in a partisan sectional sense. Of course we will probably be divided politically as in the past, but when it comes to the whole country and the flag, we are all one people."

The Governor states that he found his home troops in excellent condition, both at Chickamauga and Jacksonville. He expressed himself as being opposed to an agitation of the question of territorial expansion until a more seasonable time. He said such discussions now were premature.

SPEAK OUT AS TO HILL.

BOARD OF TRADE DIRECTORS WILL ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION.

Washington Park Meeting Impossible Without the Gambling and Therefore, According to a Member, It Is Not Desired That the Anti-Bucket Shop Man Pursue His Warfare on the Track—Civic Federation Man Talks.

John Hill Jr.'s resignation as chairman of the Board of Trade Committee on Bucket Shops will probably be accepted, according to some of the directors of the Board of Trade, unless he at once reconsiders his decision to stick by the Civic federation and continue the crusade again pool selling at Washington Park. Some of the members of the directorate desire to have the pool sellers let alone, according to statements made yesterday, and Mr. Hill's letter of resignation is likely to be acted on at once.

The influence of prominent Board of Trade men who are at the same time members of the Washington Park club has been brought to bear on the Board of Trade directorate, and it is said several of the best known firms of the board have close business relations with some of the other heavy park stockholders. The pressure that is being brought to get Mr. Hill to let the Washington Park club alone is apparently irresistible, as far as the board is concerned.

Position of One Director.

Directors of the board who were willing to talk at all yesterday refused to allow their names to be printed. Those who were in the city were unanimously in favor of noninterference with the club. "If Mr. Hill is allowed to go on in his fight against pool selling at the park it will mean the breaking up of the races," said one director. "The board pays him a large salary for attending to the prosecution of the bucket shops, and we believe there is enough for him to do without working for the Civic federation.

"This is the first time in four years that the members of the Washington Park club have had a chance to attend a race meeting there and it is a pity if it must be broken up. The public should not believe that the Board of Trade indorses pool selling for a moment. It is simply impossible, however, to have a successful race meeting without it. Some of the most prominent members of the Board of Trade are members of the club, and it is natural that they should resent the action of Mr. Hill. Those who are not members of the club have friends who are, and, in some instances, business connections that have influenced them. The members of the club wanted a law passed by the last General Assembly that would in a measure legalize pool selling, but they failed. There seems no other course open to the members of the club than the one they are taking now. The members regret just as much as any one that the races cannot go on without pool selling.

"A club like the Washington Park club is a social necessity in a city like Chicago. People who do much entertaining really must have some such place to take their friends. The club finds it next to impossible to exist without an occasional race meeting, and it is not possible to hold a successful meeting without pool selling. That is the way the members of the Board of Trade look at the situation.

"It is wrong for Mr. Hill or any one else to place bucket shops and pool selling in the same category. Pools, as they are sold at Washington Park, are honest, while the ordinary bucket ship is dishonest and depends on cheating for its profits. You may win money in a bucket shop, but you do not get it if you do. You may bet on a horse and win and you get your money every time."

A similar opinion was expressed by other members of the Board of Trade directory and members of the board who would talk. All of them repudiated the statement that they had been influenced by gamblers. John W. Conley of Schwartz, Dupee & Co. denied that his firm had exerted any influence in the matter, though he said a considerable amount of stock was held by the members individually.

Mr. Hill Persists.

Mr. Hill declared that an understanding had always existed with the Board of Trade directorate that he was to hold the Civic federation chairmanship on gambling.

"That question has been discussed by the Board of Trade directors a number of times before," said Mr. Hill, "and it was always the understanding that I was to conduct the work of the Civic federation to suppress gambling. It has simply developed into a family row. The gamblers are working through the Board of Trade and the Washington Park club to have things running wide open again. The Washington Park club was given to understand that Chief Kipley and I would make no trouble for the poolsellers, and they went ahead on that supposition. I have heard nothing from the Board of Trade since my resignation was sent in. They either will have to accept it or permit me to continue my work for the Civic federation."

SEE TRACE OF INCENDIARISM.

Police Investigating the Causes of a Fire in the Residence of William Reilly, 8140 Vincennes Road.

Further proofs of incendiarism were found yesterday by the officers of the Fire and Police departments, who are investigating the fire that occurred in the residence of William Reilly, 8140 Vincennes road, on Friday morning. Charred rags and traces of oil were discovered under the front portion of the house. There have been no arrests as yet, but Lieutenant Healey of the South Englewood police says that he soon hopes to capture the guilty person. Fire Inspector Conway will hold an investigation tomorrow, at which all the persons who have been in any way connected with the case will be examined.

When the fire broke out early on Friday morning Mr. and Mrs. Reilly were alone in the house, and the police say that if the flames had not been discovered by a neighbor, John O'Brien, the couple would have perished.

Ten separate fires were extinguished by the Fire department, one of them built directly at the front stairway, which would have cut off all escape from the second story, as there is no rear stairway. Charred rags which had been saturated with kerosene were found under the stairway, in the dining-room, and in vacant rooms up-stairs.

Wedged in the partition of the bedroom in which the couple slept was found a considerable amount of combustible material. It had been placed there through an opening in the wall, and had been lighted from above.

The house is insured for $1,600. Reilly and his wife were up until late Thursday night, and noticed nothing wrong.

POISON ENDS STAPLES' LIFE.

Attorney with an Office in Unity Building Found Dying from the Effects of Morphine.

Carney M. Staples, an attorney having an office with Allen & Blake in the Unity Building, died at his home, 4504 State street, last evening from the effects of morphine poisoning.

Yesterday morning Mr. Staples told his brother Henry, 4926 State street, that he intended ending his life, but his threat was looked upon as an idle one. His brother said last night he had been troubled recently about some property matters.

Mr. Staples spent the day at home with his wife and 9-year-old daughter, and after supper retired to his room. His wife was attracted later by groans and found her husband suffering apparently from morphine. He was conscious, but Mrs. Staples says he would not talk of his ailment. She called a physician, but efforts to revive Staples failed and he died at 8 o'clock.

Turks Are Poor Miners.

Turks make poor miners, and nearly all the mines in the Ottoman Empire are worked under concessions granted by the government to foreigners. French and English companies hold the greater part of these privileges, for which they pay high rates. Manganese ore is the chief mineral product of Turkey, but lignite, boracide, and copper are also found in large quantities.

WEEP TO SEE THE WOUNDED

(Continued from third page.)

W. REEPALL, Co. B, 2d Massachusetts, both lungs perforated.
H. ARIEL, Co. L, 2d Massachusetts Infantry.
G. E. BLACKNER, Co. L, 2d Massachusetts Infantry.
O. MAURER, Co. B, 7th Infantry.
A. PETERSON, Co. D, 8th Infantry.
H. REYNOLDS, Co. B, 1st Infantry.
H. W. BYBEE, Co. E, 2d Infantry.
JAMES WILLIS, Co. C, 12th Infantry.
J. REINKE, Co. B, 17th Infantry.
J. B. RILEY, Co. B, 7th Infantry.
H. LAURSEN, Co. F, 6th Cavalry.
WILLIAM GLYNN, Co. B, 8th Infantry.
M. ALLHOUSE, Co. H, 3d Cavalry.
W. KUTEL, Co. H, 8th Infantry.
M. KOCH, Co. H, 16th Infantry.
J. MACDONALD, Co. B, 3d Cavalry.
B. SMITH, Co. F, 4th Infantry.
O. F. MANGER, Co. E, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry.
KREYSER, musician, Co. G, 7th Infantry.
R. COIT, Co. D, 2d Massachusetts.
D. W. DELAMORE, Co. E, U. S. V. Cavalry.
W. A. WIELD, Co. K, 3d Cavalry.
J. ROGERS, Co. B, 8th Infantry.
G. DOWORTH, Co. E, 17th Infantry.
W. A. MATTACE, Co. F, 17th Infantry.
O. TOUSEY, Co. H, 17th Infantry.
F. DANIELSON, Co. C, 17th Infantry.
L. MACMILLEN, Co. D, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry.
T. HOLMES, Co. B, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry.
J. M. SMITH, Co. E, 71st N. Y. Volunteers.
W. H. CLARKE, Co. A, 25th Infantry.
W. E. REYNOLDS, Co. G, 10th Infantry.
SALTSMAN, Co. H, 16th Infantry.
M. SHEEHY, Co. A, 22d Infantry.
W. SIMPSON, Co. G, 10th Infantry.
J. C. SMITH, Co. B, 6th Cavalry.
O. GROOSE, Co. A, 6th Cavalry.
W. A. HOUSTON, Co. C, 24th Infantry.

St. Peter's Hospital.

Corporal W. PARADISE, Co. M, 2d Mass.
Corporal G. SEAVERS, Co. L, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry.
Corporal W. TATE, Co. A, 24th Infantry.
Corporal A. J. BRIGANCE, Co. E, 10th Infantry.
Corporal W. E. ELLIS, Co. D, 1st Cavalry.
Sergeant W. R. M'MANUS, Co. F, 13th Infantry.
Sergeant W. JOHNSON, Co. C, 10th Cavalry.
Sergeant W. P. BELTZ, Co. A, 20th Infantry.
Sergeant SMITH JOHNSON, Co. D, 10th Infantry.
Sergeant H. WILLUMSON, 10th Infantry.
M. P. BARRY, First Sergeant, Co. G, 1st Cavalry.
DR. F. CARTER, Co. F, 6th Cavalry.
Corporal W. MURPHY, Co. H, 6th Infantry.
Private J. GARRISON, Co. C, 17th Infantry.
B. DOUGLASS, Co. G, 25th Infantry.
C. GALVIN, Co. D, 10th Infantry.
W. M'MAHON, Co. C, 7th Infantry.
J. C. PADDUCK, Co. F, 13th Infantry.
O. F. DUNLAP, Co. F, 16th Infantry.
G. E. RAFFERTY, Co. C, 4th Infantry.
A. RIDDLE, Co. E, 24th Infantry.
A. B. SWIFT, Co. H, 10th Infantry.
C. M. JAMES, Co. D, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry.
F. COALMAN, first sergeant, Co. F, 25th Infantry.
D. A. HADDEN, private, Co. E, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry.
W. S. BEBEE, Co. B, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry.
R. Z. BAILEY, Co. F, 1st U. S. V. Cavalry.
W. COOPER, Co. L, 1st Cavalry.
G. WILBORN, musician, Co. L, 13th Infantry.

Governor's Island Hospital.

J. A. GORDAN, trumpeter, Co. K, 3d Cavalry.
PATRICK WALSH, Sergeant Co. K, 13th Inafntry.
P. DOUGHERTY, Sergeant Co. F, 71st Regiment.
H. C. KIEME, Sergeant Co. F, 6th Infantry.
W. MOORE, Sergeant Co. A, 21st Infantry.
J. MARTIN, Corporal Co. H, 8th Infantry.
JOHN T. DUNN, Corporal Co. A, 8th Infantry.
H. HILL, Corporal Co. E, 6th Cavalry.
J. BUCKLEY, Corporal Co. D, 4th Infantry.
A. THIEL, wagoner, Co. M, 2d Massachusetts.
W. E. BAIRD, Hospital Corps.
A. L. BLOOMER, Hospital Corps.

PRIVATES.

M. J. BURNS, Co. C, 9th Massachusetts.
W. HUMBERT, Co. A, 71st Regiment.
J. P. NOPE, Co. G, 12th Infantry.
W. S. ALEXANDER, Co. B, 12th Infantry.
F. WINTER, Co. H, 13th Infantry.
D. BUCK, Co. G, 25th Infantry.
F. E. EATON, Co. D, 2d Infantry.
E. KLEC, Co. C, 6th Infantry.
B. LABUDE, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
S. D. SIMMONS, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
I. INWELL, Co. A, 17th Infantry.
R. L. CONWAY, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
J. JEFFRIES, Co. E, 13th Infantry.
H. L. BAKER, Co. I, 71st Regiment.
M. H. COYLE, Co. G, Rough Riders.
THOMAS F. MEAGHER, Co. L, Rough Riders.
R. W. REED, Co. G, Rough Riders.
E. WARD, Co. D, 12th Infantry.
W. RITTER, Co. C, 21st Infantry.
C. H. LANE, Co. D, 13th Infantry.
D. E. HARTZELL, Co. G, 22d Infantry.
G. I. BESCH, Co. D, 16th Infantry.
M. J. LONG, Co. B, 6th Infantry.
H. G. SAUTEN, Co. G, 8th Infantry.
F. B. McDONALD, Co. B, 8th Infantry.
J. V. STANFORD, Co. H, 24th Infantry.
J. GROTHENDICK, Co. G, 16th Infantry.
A. ARST, Co. C, 4th Infantry.
J. J. QUIRK, Co. C, 9th Infantry.
F. H. CLARK, Co. A, 21st Infantry.
B. FRANKLIN, Co. A, 10th Cavalry.
L. BIGLEY, Co. E, 6th Infantry.
J. C. DENNING, Co. A, 16th Infantry.
W. HOWARD, Co. B, 24th Infantry.
J. J. WINTER, Co. F, Rough Riders.
E. CROWDER, Co. G, 24th Infantry.
C. E. BLACK, Co. B, 4th Infantry.
G. BURG, Co. C, 17th Infantry.
H. McCORMICK, Co. E, 10th Cavalry.
J. O. HUNTER, Co. G, 25th Infantry.
M. P. HAYWARD, U. S. Signal Corps.
AMOS JENTRY, Co. C, 25th Infantry.
H. KEEL, Co. G, 7th Infantry.
W. KLINE, Co. E, 6th Infantry.
F. L. LAKE, Co. H, 13th Infantry.
D. McDONALD, Co. D, 3d Infantry.

YANKEE OFF TO JOIN WATSON.

To Meet the Squadron to the East of Cuba—One Wounded Man Dies.

Newport News, Va., July 17.—[Special.]—The auxiliary cruiser Yankee, Commander William H. Brownson, manned by New York naval reserves, sailed out of Hampton Roads this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for some point east of Cuba, where it will be formally attached to Commodore Watson's squadron.

The Yankee has been at the navy yard since Thursday taking on ammunition of every description. This will be used to replenish the magazines of Watson's ships. It was believed here and at Old Point that the Yankee would convoy the fleet of colliers now in Hampton Roads to join the squadron. It passed out of the Virginia capes alone, however, and it is understood that the Minneapolis, which is still here, will convoy the coal fleet.

The Panama sailed this morning for Santiago. It is fitted out for dock work and will restore the docks and wharfage at Santiago. It carries 300 colored immune laborers.

Private B. J. Dooling, Troop A, Sixth United States Cavalry, from Fort Myer, Va., died this evening at the Fort Monroe field hospital with typhoid fever. He was brought here from Siboney on the transport City of Washington. His home was in Philadelphia. This is the first death among the 486 men brought to the hospital from the front.

The last transport to arrive here with wounded will be the steamship Seneca, which, according to Major DeWitt, United States post suregon, will get in Tuesday from Siboney with eighty men.

SURVEYS FOR DEEP WATERWAY.

New Parties Getting to Work on Channel Projected from Great Lakes to the Sea.

Detroit, Mich., July 17.—Since the appropriation for continuing the work of experimental surveys of a deep waterway between the great lakes and the sea has been made, the commissioners in charge are putting several new surveying parties in the field. Of the old parties two are at work in the Mohawk Valley and one is surveying the route between the Hudson River near Troy and the headwaters of Lake Champlain at Whitehall.

A new party is being formed to survey the Hudson River from Troy to deep water, thirty-six miles below, to determine the character of the work to be done to increase the twelve-foot channel that already exists to the depth contemplated for the deep channel; anoher will investigate the character of the bottom of Lake Erie at the head of the Niagara River to determine the practicability of building a dam there for regulating the lake levels.

The last parties to begin work will be those who will survey the route from the foot of Lake Champlain to Lake St. Francis, in the St. Lawrence River, and the St. Lawrence River itself from Ogdensburg to Lake St. Francis. The route selected for study from Lake St. Francis to Lake Champlain is about forty-five miles long.

ARREST GAMBLERS ON LAKE.

Detectives Take Thirteen Men into Custody on Board the Chief Justice Waite.

Thirteen gamblers were arrested yesterday afternoon on the steamer Chief Justice Waite and were taken to the Hyde Park Police Station. Two other steamers, the R. J. Gordon and the Ivanhoe, were boarded by detectives, but no arrests were made. The men arrested on the Chief Justice Waite will be brought into court this morning on charges of gambling preferred by Inspector Hunt.

The men under arrest gave the following names:

Alexander Whitney,	John Wright,
Charles Berg,	Michael Carroll,
Frank Waite,	John Lang,
Edward McGraw,	James Dallas,
John Echman,	Jess Sullivan,
Harry Davis,	Ben Wallace,
Peter Kennedy,	

Numerous complaints have recently reached Inspector Hunt concerning gambling on the boats plying between Van Buren street and Windsor Park.

SUGGESTS MANY CHANGES

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION ISSUES A BULLETIN ON ITS WORK.

Complete Report Not Expected Until Early in the Fall—Recommendations Include Reducing the Membership of the Board of Education to Eleven, Granting Large Powers to a Business Manager, and Placing a Kindergarten in Every School.

Though the Educational commission appointed by Mayor Harrison has made its report and will not have it ready until September, a series of suggestions embodying in a rough draft the sense of the commission has been made public and is already the subject of consideration by the members, old and new, of the Board of Education.

"Any statement that the commission has made its report or is even ready to do so," said President Harris of the board yesterday, "is of course premature. It has done nothing of the sort." But the commission has prepared and printed and distributed among members of the board and others interested a list of suggestions for improvements in Chicago's school system.

"It is in no sense a report," said Mr. Lane, secretary of the commission.

Report Expected Early in the Fall.

Mayor Harrison does not expect the report to be made until early in the fall. His commission was created last winter by an act of the Council. Among its members on the part of the Council are Aldermen Charles M. Walker and Charles Alling. Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, is also a member.

The commission has been studying the school systems in other large cities throughout the country, and endeavoring to recommend something for Chicago that will be an improvement on the methods now in use. As the best means of acquainting the trustees of the board, as well as the Aldermen and school officials generally, with its ideas, the commission formulated a list of suggestions had it printed, and copies marked "confidential" mailed to those to whom it was thought advisable to send them.

Many Suggestions Made.

Among other things the commission suggests that the membership of the Board of Education should be reduced from twenty-one trustees to eleven; that the business manager should be appointed for six years at a salary not to exceed $10,000 a year; that the term of the Superintendent should be six years, and his salary $10,000; that teachers should pass a physical as well as mental examination; that the number of male teachers in the schools should be increased; that more teachers should be placed in the high schools; that a commercial high school is needed and should be established; that the demand for more school buildings be given every attention until all children of school age are properly provided for.

It is suggested members of the board should be appointed for terms of four years, the terms of two expiring one year and of three each succeeding year; that the work of the board should be exclusively legislative; all executive duties to be performed by the business manager; that three standing committees—on business affairs, on finance, and on school sites—are enough; and that school buildings ought to be provided for by the board and ordered erected without the concurrence of the City Council.

Powers of Business Manager.

The business hanager, it is suggested, should select the architect for buildings, advertise for bids, and award the contracts; make all repairs and purchase all supplies, subject to approval of the board, for expenditures exceeding $500; oversee the construction of buildings, have the power to appoint and discharge under civil service rules janitors, engineers, and other employés, and give bond in the sum of not less than $150,000.

With reference to the Suprintendent it is suggested that he should not be subjected to removal during his six years' term, except on written charges subsequntly proven; that he should have charge of the teachers and the methods of teaching, the selection of text books, the appointment of assistants, supervisors, and teachers, authorized by the board, and the promotion of teachers. It is recommended that no assistant superintendent should have charge of more than twenty-five schools, that expert inspectors, to visit the schools and report their impressions, would be desirable.

For the proposed physical examination of teachers it is recommended that the Superintendent, three assistant superintendents, and three laymen, who shall be college graduates, should constitute the Board of Examiners.

Favor More Kindergartens.

Kindergartens in every public school and two more manual training schools are recommended, and it is suggested an investigation be had to ascertain if three normal schools might not be maintained with profit.

A free text book law for Chicago is recommended, also a more rigid compulsory attendance law.

Neither President Harris nor other members of the Board of Education would consent to discuss the suggestions, claiming they had not had time to give them sufficient consideration.

President Harris has not heard as yet from Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, but expects a letter today or tomorrow. Dr. Andrews is traveling through the South, giving lectures, and may not arrive in Chicago before the first of August.

RAIN BREAKS THE DROUGHT.

Section Adjacent to Fairbury Is Visited by Showers That Were Badly Needed.

Fairbury, Ill., July 17.—[Special.]—A fine rain relieved this section of the drought today. All crops were suffering, especially late corn. The chinch bugs are reported troublesome in several localities, ruining the oats, and where these are cut taking possession of the cornfields adjacent, stripping the stalks from the ground. The oat yield will not be as heavy as usual. The farmers do not anticipate more than twenty-five bushels to the acre.

LUMBER GOES UP IN SMOKE.

Sash and Door Factory of the Kohlhaus Company Burns at La Crosse.

La Crosse, Wis., July 17.—[Special.]—The sash and door factory of the Segelke Kohlhaus company caught fire at 4 this afternoon and was completely destroyed, together with some valuable hardwood. Insurance $35,000. The John Paul Lumber company, adjoining on the north, lost about 2,000,000 feet of high grade lumber and the large mill barn. The loss, of $35,000 or $40,000, is well insured.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Brown, Michael, 75; Cook County Hospital, July 8.
Clark, Wilber, 30; 2100 South Clark-st., July 12.
Connell, Theodore, 44; 1607 Michigan-av., July 17.
Chatterton, Mary, 56; 1201 Michigan-av., July 16.
Eis, Margareth, 31; 445 South Lincoln-st., July 16.
Glazier, Abraham, 26; 268 12th-st., July 16.
Glaspell, Martha E., 63; 1122 Lawndale-av., July 10.
Gahr, Walter, 5; 202 North Desplaines-st., July 16.
Goodman, Annie, 34; 245 North Sangamon-st., July 10.
Goss, Clara, 19; 583 32d-pl., July 15.
Lawson, Thomas, 72; 179 Milton-av., July 16.
Peine, Gertrude, 14; 1571 West Ohio-st., July 15.
Paay, John, 41; 3404 Leavitt-st., July 16.
Posta, Marie, 50; 171 De Koven-st., July 16.
Sunderland, Martha E., 73; 685 West 51st-st., July 16.
Schramm, Barbara, 60; 1026 West 21st-st., July 16.
Wojcik, Mary, 20; 2710 Hillock-av., July 16.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—July 16, 1898, Mary E. Baldwin, aged 50 years and 8 months, wife of J. S. Baldwin and mother of Mrs. Eva M. Bowman and Ida Mae Baldwin. Funeral from late residence, 309 Loomis-st., Monday, 2 p. m. Carriages to Rosehill.

BEELER—July 17, 1898, Libby Beeler (née Bronson), beloved wife of William Beeler. Funeral Tuesday, at 2 p. m., July 19, from late residence, 5549 Dearborn-st.

CONNELL—July 17, Theodore F. Connell of 1607 Michigan-av., aged 43 years. Interment at Plymouth, Ind., Monday.

DOTY—July 15, Jennette Doty, aged 71 years and 9 months. Funeral from late residence, 512 W. Erie-st., Monday, 10 a. m. Interment at Lake Geneva, Wis.

HAMBURGER—July 17, Sigmund Hamburger, aged 56, beloved husband of Yetta Hamburger, father of Minnie, Beulah, and Charles. Member of Mason Union Park Lodge and I. O. F. B. of L. Chicago Lodge. Funeral from 660 Lake-st., Tuesday, to Waldheim.

KERWIN—Thomas P. J. Kerwin, eldest son of P. J. and Elizabeth Kerwin, brother of Richard, Annie, and Mary Kerwin, aged 21 years. Funeral from 332 Throop-st., Tuesday, at 9:30, to Holy Family Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

LEITCH—James Paul Leitch, July 17, aged 18 years, son of Elizabeth Leitch. Funeral from his mother's residence, 318 Sheffield-av., Tuesday, 9:10 a. m., to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

PHILLIPS—July 16, Theodore Leonard Phillips. Funeral services from residence of parents, 178 47th-st., on Monday, the 18th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Burial private.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 17.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana—Partly cloudy weather, with showers in southern portions, southerly winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Unsettled weather, with showers and thunder-storms, warmer, brisk southerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Showers, fresh southerly winds.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair weather, light southerly winds.

Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair weather, brisk southerly winds.

North and South Dakota—Fair, cooler, northerly winds.

Kansas and Nebraska—Fair weather, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

Wyoming and Montana—Fair, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 17, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.80	84	92	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Albany	30.00	78	88	E.	....	Fair
Alpena	29.88	74	90	E.	....	Fair
Atlanta	30.08	84	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.48	84	94	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Buffalo	29.90	80	84	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	30.06	74	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.92	80	86	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Charlotte	30.02	82	94	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.58	82	84	N.W.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.84	82	88	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.98	78	88	S.	.68	Fair
Cleveland	29.92	74	84	S.W.	.02	Rain
Davenport	29.80	78	90	S.	....	Clo'dy
Denver	29.60	88	92	N.W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.76	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.94	72	92	S.W.	.06	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.66	86	88	S.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.76	84	92	S.	....	Fair
Duluth	29.66	80	92	W.	Tr.	Fair
El Paso	29.76	90	94	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.92	82	88	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Grand Haven	29.84	76	84	S.W.	....	Fair
Green Bay	29.74	80	92	S.	....	Fair
Havre	29.52	66	70	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	29.86	58	62	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Huron	29.48	84	90	S.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.92	82	86	S.W.	.10	Fair
Jacksonville	30.08	80	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.80	84	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Lander	29.74	74	78	W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.96	80	88	S.E.	....	Fair
Marquette	29.66	80	92	S.	Tr.	Rain
Memphis	29.98	76	84	S.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Montgomery	30.08	78	88	S.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.00	68	76	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.00	82	90	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.04	74	86	W.	.84	Rain
New York City	30.04	72	80	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.04	76	92	S.W.	Tr.	Rain
North Platte	29.52	92	94	W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.82	76	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.66	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.92	78	84	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.88	86	90	E.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.04	74	92	S.	.01	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.00	78	92	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.98	74	84	S.	.08	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.66	86	94	S.E.	....	Fair
Qu'Appelle	29.32	72	76	W.	.34	Fair
Rapid City	29.52	82	86	N.E.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.90	80	86	S.	.38	Fair
St. Paul	29.92	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.84	80	80	W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.74	80	88	W.	.04	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	80	88	S.	.04	Fair
Springfield, Mo.	29.86	80	84	S.	.10	Clear
Vicksburg	30.02	74	84	S.	.58	Clo'dy
Washington	30.00	82	90	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
White River	29.68	86	86	W.	.02	Fair
Williston	29.46	78	82	W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.36	84	90	S.E.	....	Fair

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MONDAY, JULY 18th.
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RAIN OR SHINE.
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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
EXPRESS AND LOCAL TRAINS
Will leave Randolph street as follows: c12:45, b1:00, c1:05, a1:10, b1:20, c1:25, a1:30, b1:40, c1:45, a1:50, b2:00, c2:05, b2:20, c2:25, b2:40.
Note: a indicates through express, no stops south of Van Buren street; b, express with loop connection transfer at 60th street, stopping at Van Buren street, Hyde Park, and South Park only; c, local stopping all stations, with loop connecting transfer at 60th street. Parlor cars on through express trains.

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Whaleback Trip to Milwaukee
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DEBAUGH'S BAND CONCERT FREE.

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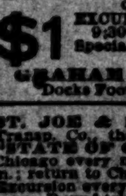
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The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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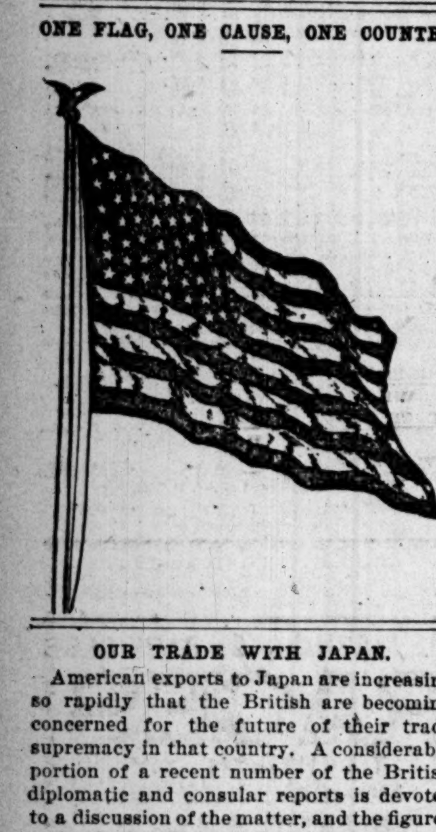
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MONDAY, JULY 18, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.



OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

American exports to Japan are increasing so rapidly that the British are becoming concerned for the future of their trade supremacy in that country. A considerable portion of a recent number of the British diplomatic and consular reports is devoted to a discussion of the matter, and the figures make interesting reading for mercantile America. During the year 1897 Japan's imports from Great Britain increased only about 5 per cent, while its imports from the United States increased 57 per cent. Its exports to the United States also increased 55 per cent, showing that the trade relations are reciprocal and permanent. This increase of our commerce with Japan has been going on with similar strides every year since 1894, when the hard times seem to have driven our merchants first to seek seriously for a market in the Orient. If the enormous yearly increase continues, as the British Consul thinks it will, and as it certainly ought to, it will not be many years before the Yankee and not the Britisher will hold the trade supremacy in Japan.

Calling the Japanese yen, for convenience, equal to the United States dollar, Japan's total imports from this country in 1897 were $27,000,000, as against $16,000,000 the year before, while its imports from Great Britain were $65,000,000, as against $59,000,000 in the preceding year. The following summary of the principal items that formed the United States totals in the three years indicated will give an idea of the great change that is rapidly taking place:

	1890.	1896.	1897.
Kerosene	$4,124,409	$5,282,909	$5,971,866
Raw cotton	351,875	4,252,398	7,273,221
Leather	223,549	815,057	498,277
Watches, clocks, and parts of	827,401	332,852	421,473
Locomotives	48,588	416,106	2,393,385
Machinery and instruments	394,111	781,510	1,909,728
Steam boilers	30,314	54,869	211,790
Flour	226,769	984,021	1,152,318
Provisions	228,977	426,683	368,972
Rail and railway material	619	434,853	1,558,794
Iron nails	1,298	232,353	939,379

During the last year the Japanese imports from France showed a heavy decrease and those from Germany amounted to only 8 per cent of the total, instead of 10 per cent, as in the previous year. The other commercial nations all secured a slight increase in their Japanese trade, but none showed anything like the astonishing increase recorded in favor of the United States. Now that we are to have a still more definite interest in the Asiatic trade in connection with the Philippines, it is to be expected that our commercial hold in Japan will increase still more rapidly.

The item that shows the most noteworthy increase is raw cotton. Japan is rapidly taking up the cotton spinning industry, and the United States has only begun to figure in the supply. Last year Japan imported 180,000,000 pounds of raw cotton from British India, 65,000,000 from China, 46,000,000 from the United States, and 2,000,000 from French India. The British Consul remarks that "the United States shows much the largest increase, owing to the fall in the quotations for American cotton caused by the unusual largeness of the crop." He will find that the increase will be maintained. The same writer notes that American pig iron has made its appearance in Japanese markets for the first time. In steel rails the British business is rapidly decreasing, while the United States is taking all the large contracts. The British Consul remarks that 1898 will see more of this business than ever in the hands of the Americans. He has come to the point where he no longer credits the report that the American manufacturers lose money on steel rail contracts in Japan. He also admits that nails from the United States have practically driven all others out of the market, though he says much loss has been caused by the careless packing of wire nails shipped overland via San Francisco. The Japanese demand for American kerosene is still increasing, so that this is the second largest item in our sales to that country. We furnish 70 per cent of all the kerosene used in Japan.

Locomotive engines not only form one of the chief items of our Japanese trade, but they also furnish a good instance of the quick deliverey which is our strongest advantage over competitors. English locomotive builders require two years for the delivery of an extensive order of locomotives, while the Baldwin locomotive works turn them out at the rate of two a day and ship the whole quantity in a few weeks. The British writer instances a recent case in which English makers asked ten months in which to deliver five locomotives for $12,000 apiece in gold, while the Americans offered to ship them in fourteen weeks at $8,000 apiece in gold. The Japanese are people of the quick and alert kind, and speedy delivery is an important item with them, just as it is with us. It needs only the exercise of ordinary care in shipping and we have in Japan an enormous field of commerce which we can make all our own. The Japs like us, our ways, and our goods. We are the nearest great commercial nation, and it will be our own fault if we do not possess the great bulk of Japanese trade a decade from now. The one thing still needed to clinch our growing advantage in Asiatic trade is the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

LATEST FROM SANTIAGO.

Sunday was an American gala day in the ancient capital of Cuba. The first item on the program was the surrender of the plaza and all stores by General Toral at 9 o'clock a. m. Promptly at noon General Shafter and staff and General Toral and staff, with picked escort, entered the city, and the red and yellow emblem of Spanish authority was pulled down from the staff on the house of the civil government, and in its place the red, white, and blue emblem of American authority was flung to the breeze in the presence of a vast concourse of people, with military honors, a salute fired, no doubt with a will, by Captain Capron's battery, and to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the bands. The President's congratulatory telegram was then read to the regiments, who were witnesses of the enthusiastic scene from their positions around the city. Among other items turned over by the Spanish were a gunboat and 200 seamen left behind by Cervera.

Notwithstanding the siege and the natural discomforts arising from it, General Shafter reports the city in good condition. There is much distress, but little sickness, and it is particularly gratifying to learn that there is scarcely any yellow fever, notwithstanding the rainy weather and the unsanitary conditions of the city. The civil government is helping to keep order, and probably is overjoyed at the opportunity and at the freedom from looting which it had suffered at the hands of the Spanish troops. The troops deposited their arms in an armory over which General Shafter has placed a guard, and the obstructions are rapidly being removed from the mouth of the harbor. The Ninth and Thirteenth regulars will remain in the city for the present as a guard.

The most significant feature of General Shafter's report is his statement that the city was surrounded by a perfect entanglement of defenses, and that if the Spaniards had resisted our army as they did the first day of the assault it would have cost us 5,000 lives to have taken Santiago. The prompt and effective manner in which Cervera's fleet was destroyed, the masterly manner in which General Shafter disposed his troops, the invincible spirit with which they had overcome every obstacle, and the determined manner in which they fought on the first two days, at Caney and San Juan, as well as at La Quasina, and the knowledge which the Spaniards must have had that reinforcements were coming up and that their own reinforcement was impossible, combined to dispirit them, strong as their position was, and they surrendered at a cost to us of only 248 lives and at a saving to them of a great loss of life, for if it had cost us 5,000 lives it would have cost them still more. The capture of the city under such circumstances with so small a loss of life reflects the highest credit upon General Shafter's ability as a military commander, and no more of the carping criticism which was so frequent after the first two days' fight will be heard again. Nothing succeeds like success, and in that glorious success every sailor in Sampson's fleet and every soldier in Shafter's army had his part and performed it in a manner which entitles them to the gratitude of the whole country, which is proud of them.

CHINESE WHO CAN VOTE.

The first section of the fourteenth amendment provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside." The Supreme Court has decided, two Justices dissenting and one not sitting in the case, that this broad language covers the case of a Chinese person born in this country of parents of Chinese descent who are at the time subjects of the Emperor of China, but domiciled residents of the United States. Therefore all Mongolians born in this country have a right to vote if they choose to exercise it, for neither the United States nor any State can deny or abridge that right on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

For some years the privilege of being naturalized has been denied the Chinese. Comparatively few would have taken out naturalization papers had it been permissible. The total number of Chinese in the United States according to the census of 1890 was 107,000, of whom only about 1,000 were born in this country. Doubtless the total number of Chinese exceeds the census report, but it is evident that the number of Chinamen who will be made voters by the decision of the Supreme Court is insignificant. There will not be enough of them to do any harm even if they have not been Americanized by being brought up in this country.

Now that Hawaii is annexed all the citizens of that republic will become citizens of the United States, whether they are Kanakas, Chinese, or Japanese. There are about 20,000 Chinese in the Sandwich Islands. In order to allay the fear of the Pacific coast people that in the event of annexation all those Chinese would leave the islands and come to this country the annexation resolution provides that no Chinese person shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands. The opponents of annexation asserted that this provision was unconstitutional. They contended that when Hawaii became part of the United States all the Chinese domiciled there would become American citizens and could not be kept from going where they pleased in the United States in spite of exclusion laws.

It cannot be denied that all children of Chinese parents born in Hawaii will be American citizens and will be at liberty to leave the islands when they choose, acquire citizenship in any State they may settle in, and vote there. The Chinese now domiciled in Hawaii, however, are not citizens of that republic and hence will not become citizens of the United States by virtue of annexation. Their political status will not be changed. They will remain what they are—subjects of the Emperor of China. Being such, any provision to the effect that they cannot leave Hawaii to come to this continent will not be invalid. Even if it were, however, the possible influx into the United States of a handful of Chinese would not have been a good argument against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

GIVE US NEWFOUNDLAND.

Ever since 1713 France has enjoyed certain fishing rights on the north and west coast of the British colony of Newfoundland for a stretch of about 450 miles. The French fishermen have a right to land on the French shore and cure their fish there. For a long time the Newfoundlanders have been anxious to have these fishing rights extinguished. France, however, has clung to them with great tenacity, because the Newfoundland fisheries are the school in which the best French seamen are trained. Britain would like to oblige the colonists, but does not see how to do so without getting into trouble with France. Sir Charles Dilke predicted years ago that any war between England and France would be over the Newfoundland fisheries.

A joint commission is to meet at Quebec this month to endeavor to settle various disputed questions between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. It is reported that the Newfoundland government is going to send a representative to the conference and ask that he be allowed to participate in its proceedings, and also that the quite irrelevant question of the French fishing rights be discussed by the commission, with a view to their abrogation.

The simplest method of arranging this matter would be for Great Britain to turn over the island to the United States, and for France, as a token of friendship for this country, to waive its rights. Then the Newfoundlanders would be doubly pleased. They would get rid of these vexatious French rights and would become part of the United States, instead of remaining an insignificant colony. France and Great Britain would get rid of an old, irritating, dangerous question, which, if carelessly handled, might lead to war. Each of them would be entitled to and receive the profound thanks of the United States for so manifest an evidence of good will.

The island naturally belongs to the United States. It lies within its territorial sphere. Most of its trade is with this country, and for some time a great number of its inhabitants have been annexationists at heart. Since they speak English and their laws and institutions do not differ materially from those of Americans, probably the mugwumps would not contend that the liberties of the country would be endangered by their annexation.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic legislative conventions for the fifteen Cook County districts were held on Saturday. The State convention adopted resolutions denouncing the Allen law and the General Assembly which enacted it. Altgeld made a speech in that convention in which he insisted that Democratic members of the General Assembly who had voted for boodle legislation should not be renominated. The county convention assailed the Allen law vehemently, nevertheless the Democrats in the legislative districts of this county have renominated five—or, including the bolters in the First District, six—of the men who voted for the Allen law. Only one convention adopted resolutions condemning it.

There are in the present General Assembly eighteen Democratic members of the House from this county. Eleven of these voted for the Allen law. Of those five, or 45 per cent, have been renomnated by regular conventions. They are Galligar, Carmody, Farrell, Mitchell, and McDonough. The first named of these has been promoted, being put up for Senator in a district which the Democrats expect to carry, and which is theirs when the conditions are normal. Farrell is the minority candidate and is reasonably sure of election. Carmody and McDonough are running in strong Democratic districts. Sterchie, a Representative who voted for the Allen law, has been put up as Senator in the First District by the bolting Coughlin crowd.

In some of the Cook County districts Republicans who voted for the Allen law have been renominated—and should be defeated—but the Democrats, in spite of all their denunciatory resolutions adopted in State and county conventions, have put in nomination a larger percentage of their Allen law men than the Republicans have done. The insincerity of the Democratic thunderings against that law is apparent. Of the twenty-seven House nominees of the Democrats not more than half a dozen can be relied on to vote for the repeal of the Allen law if elected. Men of the stamp of Van Praag and O'Malley cannot be relied on to vote to repeal legislation which powerful corporate interests do not desire to have repealed.

CHANGING THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Educational commission appointed by the Mayor to investigate the public school system of this city makes numerous recommendations, some of which the Board of Education can carry out, if it deems it advisable to do so, while others, relating to the composition and powers of the board, require legislative action. One of these recommendations is that the number of members be reduced from twenty-one to eleven, and the term be made four years instead of three.

The membership was increased from sixteen to twenty-one in 1891 in order that the annexed territory might be "given representation." The change was not for the better. The board unquestionably is too large and works slowly and inefficiently because it is so large. A suggestion that the membership be reduced, however, will meet with opposition from those politicians who are opposed inflexibly to the abolition of offices, the incumbents of which have either salaries or patronage. They will contend that with a smaller membership different sections of the city and different "nationalities" cannot be "adequately represented." The proposed lengthening of the term of office is desirable, especially if good men are appointed. To throw out members after they have learned their business thoroughly is a mistake.

Another recommendation which requires an amendment of the law creating the Board of Education is that it have power to buy school sites or condemn them, and to erect buildings, without the concurrence of the Council. In view of the apparently ineradicable tendency of all boards, small as well as large, to spend all the money they can wring out of the taxpayers this would be a dangerous power to grant. If the School board had had a free hand during the last twenty years it would have gone into the building business much more extensively than it has been allowed to, and have squandered a great deal of money. Even though held in check by the Council it has contrived to expend a great deal at times when property-owners were at their wits' end to know where they were to get the money with which to pay their taxes.

The commission is of the opinion that the schedule of salaries should be readjusted, not being properly proportioned, and "higher than that of other large cities of the country," all of which is quite true, but who expects that any Board of Education, beset as it will be by the persons interested and their friends, will reduce salaries? It is easy to recommend such a reform, and almost impossible to bring it about. When salaries are not properly proportioned boards get rid of the discrepancy, not by reducing those which are proportionally too high, but by raising those which are proportionally too low.

The recommendation is made that the city be divided into inspection districts, for each of which five school visitors shall be appointed to serve for five years without pay. Probably there are in this city well-qualified persons who would be willing to do this work for the love of it. They would be able to see real defects and shortcomings which members of the board and teachers might be unable or disinclined to see. Whether the recommendations and suggestions of these visitors would be listened to is another matter. Ordinarily boards and teachers resent outside advice and criticism.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION LAW.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill to take the election machinery in New York City out of the hands of Tammany. The charter makes the Election bureau a part of the Police department, whose affairs are managed by a board which it was assumed would be non-partisan, because no one party would have a majority of the members. Mayor Van Wyck managed by a manifest violation of the spirit of the charter, if not of its letter, to secure the control of the board, and consequently of the Election bureau, for Tammany. Something had to be done, therefore, in order that there might be honest elections in New York City. There would not be if Tammany conducted them.

So the Legislature, which was called together in special session, has enacted a law creating a "Metropolitan Elections District," embracing New York City and a little outside territory. Provision is made for a State Superintendent of Elections for that district, to be appointed by the Governor. At State elections that superintendent must appoint 600 deputy superintendents equally representative of each party, to be chosen from lists submitted by the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic county organizations. These deputies are to possess, as conservators of the peace, all the powers vested in a Sheriff. They may arrest without a warrant persons guilty of fraudulent voting. They may investigate at their pleasure any dwelling house and interrogate any person dwelling in it. Hindering the deputies in the discharge of their duties is made a felony, and if the offender is a "public officer"—a policeman, for instance—he forfeits his office.

The cost of all this to the taxpayers will be about $150,000 a year, for the deputies are to get $5 a day, and they may be employed forty days. As these deputyships will be party jobs it is safe to assume that the appointees will be given work for the longest possible number of days. The Democratic "machine" will get about $60,000 worth of patronage annually, so that it cannot look on the new system as an evil unmixed with good. The expense, about 30 per cent of which will be borne by the State and the rest by the city, will be rather heavy, but that is not a matter of much consequence if honest elections can be had. There will be a good opportunity this fall to see how the new system works, and to find out what defects it has, if any.

HUNTING FOR AN ISSUE.

The Republican Congressmen have left Washington in a jubilant state of mind. The Democratic Congressmen have gone home despondent. They are in doubt as to what they shall make the chief issue of the coming campaign. Many of them are afraid they will have to confine themselves to abusing the Republicans and playing the part of minute, pettifogging critics of the management of affairs by the administration.

The first impulse of most of the Democratic Congressmen is to make free silver the great issue. They have at their tongues' ends all the false statements and sophistries they made use of in 1896. It would be easy for them to rehash their old speeches. They have discovered, however, that free silver is not as popular as it was two years ago. The voters, who were wise enough to reject it then, are better aware than ever before of its fraudulent nature. Americans witnessing the slump of the silver currency of Spain to its bullion value, and the embarrassment it has caused, congratulate themselves that the currency of this country was on the gold standard basis when war broke out and that that standard has been maintained. Americans can see what a plight their country would have been in had its currency been debased when it went to war.

One of the demands of the free silverites is that the government shall rob its creditors, the bondholders included, by paying them in rotten money. The government is selling now 200 millions of bonds to get money with which to carry on the war with Spain. Those bonds, which are going largely into the hands of the people, are being paid for by them in gold value money. The free silver "demand" that these subscribers be repaid in less than half value money disgusts them with Bryanism.

The Democratic Congressmen do not see much hope in free silver. Some of them are inclined to make opposition to national expansion the issue of the campaign, but they have been advised that national expansion is exceedingly popular among their constituents, and that they will get into trouble if they begin demanding the abandonment by the United States of the Philippines and other territory to be taken possession of by it. So those Congressmen do not know what to do, while their Republican colleagues are serenely indifferent as to what they do. The Republicans are ready to meet the Democrats on the free silver issue or any other issue the latter may conclude to tender.

JUDGE EDMUNDS' FALSE ASSUMPTION

Ex-Senator Edmunds has made an argument which the New York World calls "calm, statesmanlike, and unanswerable," in favor of the abandonment by the United States at this time of that policy of national or territorial expansion which it has adhered to so persistently, and with such fortunate results, from the beginning of its history. The flaw in the "calm, statesmanlike argument" of Judge Edmunds is that it is based on the false assumption that it will be necessary to admit the Philippine Islands, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, etc., into the union as States, thus enabling "separate peoples not homogeneous with our own to share in making laws for this country."

Those islands belong, or are going to belong, to the United States, but Malayans, Hawaiians, and Cubans will not make laws for Judge Edmunds and other Americans any more than Hindoos, Malayans, and Jamaicans make laws for Englishmen. He is nervous without cause. The new territorial acquisitions of the United States will not be erected into States. They will remain Territories. Their inhabitants will be subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and will be protected by it. They will enjoy an abundant measure of local self-government, but they will have nothing to do with governing the United States.

The manner of governing these new Territories will be determined by Congress when it gets to the subject. Temporary provision has been made for Hawaii. Its affairs are to be managed by such persons as the President may appoint until Congress decides otherwise. A commission is to be appointed which is to recommend to Congress such legislation as it may deem advisable. In 1822, after Florida and its Spanish population had been acquired, Congress provided that the legislative power should be vested in the Governor and in "thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the Territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President." Something like that may be done in Hawaii, or commissioners may be appointed, as in the District of Columbia.

The Philippines and other territory conquered from Spain will be governed by the President as Commander-in-Chief of the armies until Congress has provided civil forms of government, under which the inhabitants of the new Territories will be protected in person and in property. They will enjoy just and fair treatment for the first time in their lives. Having obtained so much, they will not ask to be allowed to make laws for ex-Senator Edmunds, nor will they be permitted to do so if they should make the request.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR

Secretary Gage stated in his report to Congress last December, four months after the enactment of the Dingley tariff law, that he estimated the government receipts from customs duties for the fiscal year ending yesterday at 165 million dollars. The internal revenue receipts would amount, he assumed, to 156 million dollars. In guessing at the possible customs revenues the Secretary made allowance for the heavy anticipatory importations of the closing months of the preceding fiscal year, and yet he overestimated considerably the receipts from this source. They amounted to 150 millions, or 15 millions less than he hoped for, and 26½ millions less than for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The Secretary must be agreeably surprised to discover that his guesses as to the amount of internal revenue receipts are just about as much out of the way on the right side as those of customs receipts are out of the way on the wrong side. He estimated the internal revenue collections for the last fiscal year at 156 millions. They were 170 millions, being a gain of 23½ millions over the preceding fiscal year. This gain is attributable partly to the slight increase in the tobacco and beer taxes—the latter were raised 7½ cents a barrel—but the chief cause was the greater general prosperity of the country.

The customs receipts have failed to meet the expectations of the Secretary of the Treasury, because he did not make sufficient allowance for the increasing ability of the United States to manufacture for itself articles which paid heavy duties, and which it used to import in large quantities. The framers of the Dingley law seem to have imagined that duties in manufactured goods as heavy as those of 1890 would produce as much revenue as in 1891. They do not, because the importations of those goods have decreased, and are going to continue to decrease.

The customs duties of the Dingley law were not made broad enough. If, as was suggested by some Senators, light duties of 3 and 10 cents respectively had been imposed on coffee and tea there would have been a gain of about 30 millions in revenue, and the estimate made by the Secretary last year would have fallen 15 millions short of the actual receipts, instead of exceeding it by 15 millions. The defect of the Dingley law was not that the duties on the articles which are made dutiable are too low, but that certain commodities were left on the free list which ought to have been made to pay duty. That defect will have to be remedied, or the customs receipts will continue disappointingly small.

BEST POLICY FOR CANADA.

The general deficiency appropriation bill contained an item of $50,000 to defray the expenses of the joint commission to settle all the unadjusted questions between the United States and Canada. The Senate struck out that appropriation. Seemingly it did not desire to have the causes of difference between the two countries, some of them of long standing, disposed of. Finally, however, it yielded to the arguments of the State department and voted the $50,000. The administration was exceedingly anxious that the meeting of the joint commission should not be postponed.

It will meet this summer and will consider such questions as the Alaskan boundary, the protection of the seals, the Northeastern fisheries, the mutual use of canals, the preservation of fish in the great lakes, the treatment of American miners in the Klondike gold fields, etc. These are subjects which it is desirable should be disposed of. President McKinley wishes that his administration should have the credit of settling these disputed questions.

It is not absolutely certain, however, that the joint commission will accomplish anything. It may be that the Canadians will ask too much. That has been their policy in the past. They may be unwise enough to adhere to it. On the other hand, they may show a conciliatory disposition and thus make an agreement possible. The simplest way, however, for the Canadians to settle these disputes about fisheries, boundaries, etc., is for them to get inside the union. Then all controversies would come to a sudden end.

If the Dominion provinces signify a desire to become American States they will be let in without delay. It is not likely that a single mugwump will venture to raise his voice against their admission. There will be no such opposition as in the case of Hawaii. The Canadians will be great gainers by annexation. They will have the advantages of free trade with the great republic to the south of them. The custom-houses, where they have to pay duties on their products now, will be pulled down and those products will have the free range of the American markets. This is what the Canadians have been laboring for years to get under jughandle reciprocity treaties.

Annexation will give the Canadians complete national security. They will be less exposed to molestation when an integral part of the American republic than when they are the inhabitants of a British colony, which, under some conditions, Britain might be unable to defend. Nor should the Canadians hesitate to join the republic because its citizens are at present paying war taxes. Those taxes will not last forever, and national taxation is not heavy in spite of these war taxes.

The Dominion of Canada should embrace the opportunity of becoming part of the United States at this time, when the latter is expanding to the eastward and westward. The latter is becoming the possessor of fertile islands in the West Indies and of grant after grant of islands in the Pacific. The Canadians should come in now and enjoy the advantages of new markets. That will be more profitable than to endeavor to patch up a compromise to settle multifarious questions which annexation will dispose of at once and forever.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD.

In 1886 the United States exported fifty-two locomotive engines, the average value of which was $6,400 and the total value $330,000. Of these engines thirty-five were sent to Brazil, South and Central America, and Cuba, ten to Australia, and seven to the Dominion of Canada. In 1897 338 locomotives were exported. Their total value was three and a quarter million dollars and the average was $9,500. This indicates that much larger, heavier, and more expensive engines were sold abroad than in 1886.

The geographical distribution of those exported last year was as follows: Mexico, 76; Russia, 60; Japan, 95; South and Central America and the West Indies, 78; China, 12; Canada, 8; the Hawaiian Islands, 5; and Great Britain, 3. Nor is there any abatement in the foreign demand for the fine American locomotives, the merits of which are admitted in all parts of the world. Since Jan. 1 270 locomotives have been ordered for the foreign market. Of these 79 are for Japan, 89 for the Manchurian railway, 36 for Russia, 24 for Egypt, 17 for Finland, and 10 for New Zealand. The English, French, and German manufacturers are not able to compete with the Americans in neutral markets.

During the first ten months of the present fiscal year 366 locomotive engines, valued at $2,980,000, have been sent abroad. They are not the only products of American mechanical skill which find a market in other countries. The exports of sewing machines during the same period were valued at $2,460,000; of typewriters at $1,547,000; of electrical, metal-working, and pumping machinery at $7,072,000, and of builders' hardware, saws, and tools at $5,195,000. The total value of all American iron and steel products exported was 56¼ millions. The total value of iron and steel imports was only 10½ millions, being two millions less than it was for the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year.

A "Kind-Hearted" Warning to Spain.

When the news of Dewey's victory at Manila reached Spain the tide of Spanish public opinion began to set strongly toward peace. But as the days passed and we made no move toward following up our advantage Spain began to hope again—not, indeed, for victory, but for some advantage that would give her a chance to make better terms. Then came that unfortunate attack upon San Juan, which Spain construed as a victory, because Sampson was called away by "orders from Washington" before he had finished. This was followed by the wild chase of Cervera, extending over two weeks. During these two weeks Spain almost recovered her cheerfulness.

But now Spain realizes that Santiago and Cervera are doomed. And once more she is talking peace very earnestly, because Santiago, while not a vital point in her West Indian power, is still near to the vitals. Spain's Ministers at the last Cabinet meeting discussed, not the question of how to put off the inevitable appeal for peace, but the question, How can we open the negotiations and at the same time prevent a revolution and the upsetting of the dynasty?

It may be that with the fall of Santiago and the destruction or capture of Cervera the appeal for peace will come. But let us beware of a repetition of our mistake after Manila.

That mistake, based perhaps on a "kind-hearted" hope that Spain would accept the inevitable without prolonging vain resistance, has been costly to us. Manila is now fifty-six days away, and every day has been costly, and some of the days have been costly beyond the estimate of material values.

Spain's political perplexities do not interest us. What we must do is to cause "one woe to tread upon another's heel" until Spain shall cease to discuss and shall eagerly ask peace—peace on our own terms.

News comes by way of London that "peace negotiations will be opened within a few days, both parties coöperating."

If that were true it would mean an indefinite prolonging of the war.

We cannot discuss peace. We must dictate peace.

Otherwise there will be no real peace, but only tedious and profitless discussion, with a renewal of hostilities in the end.

After Manila we tried "kind-heartedness" and failed. After Santiago let us try common sense and win!—New York World (Dem.).

"Bryan."

On Wednesday last the Adjutant General at Washington received from the Colonel at Omaha the subjoined dispatch:

Omaha, Neb., July 13.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.: I have the honor to report that I was mustered into the service today, and await orders. The command will be uniformed, equipped, and ready to move within a few days. I beg to testify to the efficiency of Lieutenant Duff, mustering officer, and Lieutenant Morgan, Acting Quartermaster. BRYAN,
Colonel, Third Regiment, Nebraska Volunteers.

It will be observed that in connection with his other multifarious and exacting studies and exercises the Colonel has not neglected to read all the dispatches from the present seat of war. His heart is already there. He is no longer William Jennings Bryan, or William J. Bryan, or W. J. Bryan; he is "Bryan." It is not to save telegraph tolls that the Colonel now becomes "Bryan," for in this glorious country the companies do not charge for the initials in the signature. He is "Bryan," just as Dewey is Dewey, and Sampson is Sampson, and Shafter is Shafter, and Miles is Miles, in all telegraphic communication with Washington.

We should say that this indicates that the political Colonel considers himself nearly letter perfect in his part, and that he is about ready to stride down to the footlights, take in the house with a raking glance of his eagle eye, turn squarely on his heels toward his sixteen-to-one regiment, point his sword at the sky, and in a thunderous voice cry, "Forward!"—New York Sun.

Lawyer George R. Peck Won His Case.

When George R. Peck first became an attorney for the Santa Fé he went to a small town in western Kansas to argue a case that had been brought against the road for damages to several head of cattle that had been killed. The case was tried before a Judge who was decidedly German. The witnesses were examined, the case was gone through with, and the attorney for the prosecution arose and made a strong plea for conviction. He waxed eloquent, and the Judge paid close attention.

"Are you troo?" asked the Judge when the lawyer stopped.

"Yes, your Honor."

"You vins de case," said the Judge.

"But I want a chance to argue my side of the case," said Peck.

"No, he vins," stoutly asserted the Judge. But Peck commenced to talk, and gradually his talk led up to the case, and before the Judge knew it Peck was arguing the defense. The Judge listened closely, and when Peck had finished he said:

"You vins de case."

"But you have already decided in my favor," said the other lawyer.

"Dat's all right. I reverse my first decision. Dis man vins," and the Judge stuck to his last decision and Peck won his railroad case.—Topeka State Journal.

Struck Him as Peculiar.

"Most remarkable thing I ever saw," said the man who had bought a bicycle of the vintage of 1889 at a bargain. "Wherever I went on my machine July 4 everybody was calling for ice! I didn't notice that it was such a dog-goned hot day, either."

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Dangers of an Anglo-American Alliance, from a Russian Point of View.

Wladimir Holmstrem, a member of the editorial staff of the Petersburgsky Wiedomosti, the leading Russian paper, writes as follows to the New York Tribune:

"I have no time at my disposal for writing to you a lengthy article on the situation. I will only sum up briefly my views, and give you some additional information in order to show the Russian point of view.

"To begin with, the Russian press, before the war broke out, was unanimous in denouncing the barbarous Spanish régime in Cuba, and could not find enough words of blame for this monster of inhumanity, General Weyler. 'The Disgrace of Spain,' such was the title of articles dealing with the unfortunate 'reconcentrados,' and it is not taking too much to one's self to say that the Russian press was chiefly instrumental in the downfall of the conservative ministry of General Azcarraga, Canovas' successor, and in handing over the Premiership by the Queen Regent to Señor Sagasta.

"It is here that the English press comes in. During the last month before the outbreak of hostilities, when matters were growing hot in America, the leading London papers—and, among them, first and foremost the Times—were heaping abuse on abuse in denouncing the American Senators and Congressmen, calling them corrupt and abject politicians, without patriotism, dignity, education, etc. It was not friendly, the more so as it meant that England did not want war—i. e.: did not want to see Cuba in American hands. It was mischievous, as it tended to create in Europe a certain reserve in dealing with American matters.

"Seeing the Americans quite resolved to fight for Cuba, the English were quick to perceive how matters stood and changed their attitude. If Cuba was to pass over to the United States England meant to reap where Americans would sow. England's marked friendly attitude means participation in American victories; it binds the people of the United States hand and foot, as the committee for the readjustment of difficulties between the republic and Canada amply demonstrates. This attitude means even a great deal more, as it binds the Americans as to their future disposal of Cuba; for with Canada's difficulties with the United States carried to a successful end, and the Dominion's predominant international position thus assured, Great Britain will have her hands free to enforce the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and will so render fruitless Americans' present efforts in the waters of the Antilles. That is, all the bloodshed of the war shall not give the United States an absolutely free hand in dealing with their vast scheme of a canal on the isthmus. I will go even further and say that England's proposals to Germany to join in an Anglo-American alliance will only restrain the liberty of action of the United States in this respect.

"Mischievous likewise is the idea held out by the English papers of an Anglo-Saxon antagonism to the Latin races. It no doubt makes more possible an Anglo-American alliance, as it tends to screen the fact that in a Pan-British federation the United States will be relegated to a second place, surrounded as it is by Great Britain, Australia, and Canada, and being tied by bonds of friendship with England in the south.

"But, apart from this, the idea of such an antagonism, with England thrown into the balance, places the United States in a most unfriendly attitude toward Europe.

"That may profit England; it will not profit the Americans! It creates in Europe an estrangement, a feeling of uncertainty and distrust of the United States, however friendly to them might be the former attitude of the people of our continent. The idea of such an antagonism gives England a valuable friend on which to reckon in pursuing her policy of hostility to our continent, but, in the meantime, it deprives the United States of its European friends.

"In particular, as to Russia, the policy of an Anglo-American understanding, as advocated by the English press, is extremely mischievous, for this understanding is persistently said to be aimed at thwarting Russia's progress and facilitating England's predominance in the far East.

"Now, it would lead me too far away from my principal object if I were to attempt to vindicate Russia's policy in Chinese affairs, but this I may say: The 'open-door' policy, which is threatened by no one, profits only England, for the English press (vide the Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 6, 1898) admits that, with the exception of such ports as Hankow and Shanghai, all competition with English commercial establishments in other parts of the Celestial empire has proved and continues to prove an utter failure; even the thrifty German firms are obliged to close and withdraw after a brief and unremunerative existence. Nevertheless, even this 'open-door' policy which profits only England is nothing but an imposture, as is shown (1) by the fact that the Times always advocates in China as elsewhere the expansion of the British empire; (2) by Blackwood's Magazine comparing the loss of China to England's loss of American colonies; (3) by the Asiatic Quarterly Review assuring its readers that China, with her 350,000,000 inhabitants, is a natural inheritance of Great Britain; (4) by the Pall Mall Gazette advocating leases of ports by England on the Yang-tse-Kiang (which is being opened to the commerce of the world!), and (5) by numerous other utterances of English statesmen, politicians, and journalists, which it would take me too long to mention.

"Whatever the motives of England, she is bent on drawing the United States closer to herself, and, for the same reason, tries to create an estrangement between the Americans and the nations of our continent. If the Americans think they can profit by such an attitude of hostility toward us which England tries to render apparent, for goodness sake let them have an alliance with Great Britain; they will soon learn to know better. But let them also be alive to the fact that no unfriendliness to them and their cause existed in Europe until their 'English friends' saw their chance in creating on our continent such a feeling of resentment and distrust. England's too ostentatious and boisterous display of friendliness toward the United States only strengthens in Europe the consciousness of solidarity of the continental nations.

"'Heaven save us from our friends, we have always the strength to deal with our foes!' is the saying the Americans may apply to their present situation, rendered difficult through English intrigues."

Germany's Grand Stand Play.

The government is probably right in making no official communication to Germany with respect to the meddling of the Irene. The prompt action of Admiral Dewey left nothing to be desired as a response to the German commander's interference with the insurgents. Recent dispatches state the policy of Emperor William is to make no objection to the subjugation or even the retention of the Philippines by the United States, but to prevent the occupation of the islands by the insurgents or their transfer to another power without sharing in the acquisition of this magnificent territory.

Without question Germany is anxious to seize every foot of land that she can get. She will take any convenient pretext to gratify her passion for colonial extension. At the same time her relations with the United States are friendly and the United States is too great a power to be lightly provoked to war. The interests of unnaturalized Germans in America are great and are steadily growing. The German export trade to us amounts to $112,000,000 annually. Keen as is German commercial rivalry this is too rich a market to be wantonly sacrificed to prejudice, however bitter that has become.

We have had official assurances of German neutrality. These must far outweigh the hostile and intolerant expressions of the press and people. At the outset the attitude of France was even more exasperating than that of Germany. Unquestionably the sympathies of a large element of the French are with the kindred and neighboring nation we are smiting hip and thigh. Still the great middle classes who are the ruling power and from whom President Faure sprung have never been otherwise than friendly to a land which is so good a customer and so warm an admirer of Paris. There has been no difficulty in arriving at a complete understanding with the French government, and now we hear no more of a Franco-Spanish alliance.

The desire of Emperor William to build his navy before national attention is doubtless responsible for the presence of so many war vessels in Manila harbor. The Germans have never been a maritime people. Their navy had an opportunity for winning distinction during the war with France.

the ships kept close to shore. The French navy may have been in no better condition than the French army, but the Germans were unwilling to risk an encounter with sailors that had won so much glory upon the seas. The Emperor thinks himself invincible upon land now, and he would like to feel equally confident upon the sea, but he must get the support of the nation. Hence the ostentatious displays at Manila.

The presence of so many warships is no doubt inspiring to the Spanish commander, but in Admiral Dewey we have a man who will lose no point in the game, either of diplomacy or war. So far he has discharged his exacting duties in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. He has dealt with the Germans with as much prudence and firmness as with Aguinaldo and the Spanish commander. He will continue to do so.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Stagnation in British Trade.

The returns of British trade for the five months ended on May 31 of this year continue to exhibit stagnation in the exports and progressive increase in the imports. As compared with the same periods in 1896 and 1897, the excess of imports for 1898 is $424,739,505, against $302,472,750 and $337,477,656 for the other years in the order given. For the month of May alone for this year the excess of imports over exports was $106,711,785, as compared with $53,862,640 and $65,400,435 for 1896 and 1897.

The worst part of the showing is the lifeless condition of the export trade, which is the vital point of British commerce. The exact causes are somewhat difficult to discover, and are the subject of a good deal of discussion in the English press. They are found in the poverty of customers arising out of the enormous expeditures in war preparations, bad harvests, and threatened social upheavals. The trade with China and that with India have also suffered severely, the former through the war with Japan, from the effects of which it has not thoroughly recovered, and the latter through the famine and plague. Business with China is particularly bad, the export of tea from that country to England tending almost to disappear. At the same time the cotton trade with China is steadily declining. As the exchange of tea and cotton constituted the great bulk of the trade between England and China, the loss on these two articles means more than commercial troubles, in view of the political arrangements depending on the maintenance of British trade at a higher level than that of any other country.

The woolen trade with this country is rapidly becoming worse, and in some classes of goods promises to disappear entirely. The Australian market buys less, and none of the colonies affords any important help to the British manufacturer or exporter. Even the coal export of England is falling off, there having been a decline of $1,100,000 in the value of that sent out in May. This probably was owing in a large measure to the strike now on in South Wales. In some lines of iron and steel work there is a slight recovery, but on the whole the outlook continues gloomy. What is most feared is that if this condition of British trade continues the coming autumn will witness heavy withdrawals of gold to pay for the excess of imports, or large sales of securities, especially of Americans.

How to Send the Whipped Spaniards Home.

Probably it would not be advisable to send the Spanish prisoners captured at Santiago back to Spain in American ships. Such ships would have to be manned by American seamen, and the prisoners would have to be guarded by American marines or soldiers. On arriving in Spanish ports these Americans would be at the mercy of Spanish treachery, or of the Spanish populace, which in its ignorance and madness might defy the authorities and attempt to wreak vengeance upon the "American pigs" within their reach.

The better way, and the plan suggested at Washington, will be to charter merchant and passenger ships sailing under foreign flags and give them the job of transporting the prisoners. The ships so chartered would need no protection, as they would not be molested by United States warships, and the ships of neutral powers would let them severely alone. It would only be incumbent on American ships to watch the fleet of transports and make sure that they do not land the Spaniards at some other port in Cuba or at Puerto Rico.

The interests of the United States lie in getting all the Spanish troops and all the Spanish population that is willing to go out of Cuba as quickly as possible, and we can afford to pay for their transportation back to Spain. It will be cheaper than fighting them in the beastly climate of Cuba.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Under the 75,000 Call.

Washington, D. C., June 29.—Good progress has been made in the enlistment of men in the various States under the proclamation of the President calling for 75,000 volunteers. [It required half or more of this number to fill up all the regiments under the first call to their full requirements.] The War department has not kept up the practice of announcing the daily additions to the volunteer forces which it began when the volunteers under the first call of the President were being recruited, but the officers stationed in the Adjutant General's office are keeping a careful record of the progress of recruiting in the several States and are able to report rapid work in raising the required 75,000 men. Probably not more than one-fourth of the number have been recruited up to the present time, for some delay was caused at first by the frequent changes necessary in the personnel of the recruiting officers assigned to duty in various parts of the country. Many of the officers detailed to act as recruiting officers under the first call have been detached from that duty and assigned to duty in connection with their various regiments, or in brigades or divisions where their services were needed. The detachment of these officers and the selection of other officers to take their places hindered the work of recruiting under the second call to some extent, but matters are running more smoothly now.

Ineffable Folly.

The whole Spanish scheme [of sending a fleet to the Philippines] is unspeakably harebrained, and would seem incredible were that unhappy government not already convicted of some of the grossest follies on record in human history. The present moment brings to hand a shining example of the stuff Iberian dreams are made of or the Spanish popular fancy feeds upon. It is solemnly announced that Spain has purchased three armored cruisers—of 4,235, 7,000, and 9,000 tons, respectively, and all of twenty-five knots speed—to form the nucleus of a third fleet. It might as well be said she has purchased thiry or three hundred duplicates of Jules Verne's Nautilus. For, as any one who can read can assure himself in a moment if he does not already know it, there is not one single twenty-five-knot cruiser in the world! If the Madrid government depends upon such fabrications to placate the populace and keep itself in office and the dynasty in place, one wonders what the reckoning will be when the Spanish people, amid the bitter dregs of disaster and defeat, find out how they have been befooled.—New York Tribune.

To Honor Commodore Schley.

Governor Lowndes of Maryland is making arrangements to present to Commodore Winfield Scott Schley a handsome and valuable sword as a token of Maryland's esteem for him. Schley was born in Maryland, and it is on that account that the citizens feel that they have a peculiar right to show their appreciation of the victory over the Spanish fleet. Under the law, the Governor has at his disposal $10,000 belonging to the contingent fund which is appropriated by the General Assembly to be used by the Executive in whatever manner he may deem best for the interests of the State. It is from this fund that Governor Lowndes will pay for the sword. When the Governor goes to Baltimore and takes up the matter it is proposed that he be asked to appoint a committee, with himself as chairman, to secure the sword and make the arrangements for the presentation. The desire of all concerned is to procure a weapon of great intrinsic value and artistic beauty, made especially for the presentation.—Kansas City Journal.

Test of Cuban Ability for Self-Government.

In the sequence of events expected to follow the capitulation of Santiago to the American army, the one not of least interest will be the opportunity that will be afforded for testing, in a limited way, the capacity of the Cubans for self-government. The plan is to allow the citizens of the captured town to organize and conduct a municipal form of government according to the republican manner of doing such things. Officers will be chosen by the elective method and set about their duties without any interference on the part of the American military or civil authorities.

The experiment will be watched with considerable curiosity and some concern by the people of the United States.

Behind the present war is the great moral motive of freeing the long oppressed and persecuted people of Cuba from the yoke of monarchical tyranny. This government is morally and officially committed to secure this result. It is doing it at the cost of the priceless blood of its citizens and at an expense of millions of dollars.

The American people have reckoned that the reward for this great sacrifice will come to them from the spectacle of a happy, prosperous, and new-born nation, rescued from the cruelty and thrall of centuries, that will respond in progress and enlightenment to the conditions of freedom and opportunity thrust upon it.

Whether the Cubans of Santiago will be able to demonstrate by the partial experiment which is to be tried upon them in the matter of self-government that the inhabitants of the entire island, when Spain shall have been forced to withdraw her army, can be intrusted with the responsibility of government remains to be seen.

In the light of what has been going on in San Domingo and some South and Central American countries since they were freed from foreign domination and turned over to the government of their own inhabitants, who are racially like the natives of Cuba, it is doubtful whether the last named country will carry into practical realization the full measure of what is meant by a republic. It should be remembered, however, that Cuba will have—what the other countries mentioned have not had—during her teething period the example, the tutelage, the moral, and, if necessary, the physical support of the United States.—St. Louis Republic.

NEWS AND NOTES.

General Blanco still seems willing to shed the last drop of blood—other people's—in defense of Spain.

It is an interesting coincidence that the fall of Santiago occurred on the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

The French Minister of Agriculture has issued a notice that all importations into France of meats containing borax or boracic acid will be prohibited.

A St. Louis physician says: "I attribute many colds contracted in summer to the new hot-weather luxury—electric fans. Artificial ventilation is seldom healthy. The swift draft of an electric fan not infrequently closes the pores of the skin, resulting in severe colds."

Captain Clark, in his official report, claims that the Cristobal Colon, and perhaps the Vizcaya, were kept from escape only by the officers and men of his battleship. Each Captain is justified in making out the best possible record for those under him, and the public is particularly well disposed toward the Oregon.—Boston Journal.

A teacher of Holyoke, Mass., who is studying manual training in Sweden at a point where the cars run only twice a week, recently received a letter from home in a "flag" envelope, which the authorities thought to be a communication from the United States government, on account of the flag. Immediately a special train was made up and took that letter forty miles for the benefit of the recipient.

Admiral Dewey's recommendation that the Chinese on board of his ships in the naval battle in Manila Bay be granted the right to enter the United States and to become citizens of the republic will be generally approved by the American people. Courage and devotion to duty when under fire are qualities which entitle any man to American citizenship, whatever may be his race or lineage.—Philadelphia Record.

Borchgrevink will sail from London during the present month to explore South Victoria Land and the seas and islands between there and Australia. His ship is the Southern Cross, designed by the builders of Nansen's famous vessel, the Fram, and has ten feet of solid oak at its bows, its weakest part being thirty-two inches in thickness. He will take with him sixty-five Siberian sledge dogs, a flock of carrier pigeons, and supplies for three years.

"Lately some one made the discovery that clay pipes gave a softer and more natural wave and curl to the hair than irons did," said the enterprising girl, "and now it is the latest fad. It's cheap, too, and awfully convenient, for you can put a pipe stem in the smallest receptacle. I always carry one in my purse. You insert a hairpin in the larger end of it, you know, and make a handle; then you heat it and wind your hair around it. You see we moderns can't improve so much upon the ancients. Old things are best."—New York Sun.

"Many coincidences," says the Buffalo Commercial, "have been noted between the siege of Monterey by the American army under Generals Taylor and Worth, in September, 1846, and the present campaign against Santiago de Cuba. Then, as now, the record of the United States troops was marked by the greatest heroism and bravery. The siege lasted four days, and the Americans lost about five hundred men. Worth's division was the first to enter the city, and the Mexican commander, Ampudia, finally complied with the demand of General Taylor for an absolute surrender. Lieutenant Colonel William S. Worth of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, who was wounded at Santiago the other day, is stated to be a son of the General Worth of Mexican war fame."

It was a bold thing for Mr. Bernard Shaw to marry a woman with money, but it is still more audacious of him to drive about in a carriage and pair! A Socialist of my acquaintance came to me trembling with indignation. He had just seen "G. B. S." in the equipage of the capitalist. "How was he dressed?" I asked. "O, he didn't dress for the part," replied my informant. "I might almost have forgiven him if he had come out in a black frock coat and a silk hat. No, he still wore the old 'dittos' and the felt hat and the Jaeger shirt—symbols of the great principles for which some of us have fought and bled. But what is there in common between a Jaeger shirt and a barouche? What shall it profit a man if he lose his soul and retain his 'dittos'? How does he reconcile socialism with a pair of horses—a pair?"—London Sketch.

PERSONALS.

There is but one man living who has sat in the House of Lords since the beginning of the first Parliament of William IV., and that is the Earl of Mansfield, who is now 91 years of age.

Rowland Ward, who died recently in New York State at the age of 80, lived for thirty years without his chin, which was shot off during the civil war. In all that time he had nothing but liquid food.

There is a movement on foot in San Francisco to erect a statue to Admiral Dewey and the battle of Manila, at the junction of Market and California streets, where the dismantled Cogswell fountain now stands.

Major Pond asserts that his offer to Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, of $10,000 for a series of ten addresses upon his experiences at Santiago is genuine. He declares, moreover, that every cent above expenses would be paid into the fund for the benefit of the army hospitals in Cuba and elsewhere. Major Pond, it is said, has submitted his proposition to President McKinley, and feels sanguine of securing his sanction.

They were talking about Kipling at the club in Boston. "Ah," said the poet, "what a masterpiece is his 'McAndrews' Hymn!' How Kipling ennobles labor! He puts the engineer on a heroic pedestal. How proud and grateful such machinists must be!" "I don't know about that," answered the naval officer. "I showed the poem to a Scotch engineer who had crossed the Atlantic seventy or eighty times, and I asked him what he thought of it. He read it slowly, and then he said: 'Well, Captain, it seems to me like a blatherskite of words.'"

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Gadzooks—"Has the Boom company made its report yet?" Zounds—"O, yes, and a loud one, too. But the stockholders think they may get 10 cents on the dollar."—New York Tribune.

"I wonder," the garrulous boarder said, "how the Spanish got the idea of calling us Yankees pigs?" "Cahn't say, I'm sure," said Asbury Peppers. "Have we ever sent any ham actors over there?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Miss Greener—"And so you were in the train that was held up by robbers? Wasn't you just frightened to death?" Miss Whiting—"You'll hardly believe it, but I wasn't frightened a bit. The fact is, when they came into the car and ordered us to hold up our hands I thought it was going to be a lecture on palmistry, and I didn't find out different until it was all over."—Boston Transcript.

A Maine soldier boy writes home that an Arkansas guard, who was talking with a Maine sentry recently, said: "S'near I can see, ther ain't much difference atween we uns and you uns, 'cept that we uns reckon an' you uns guess." "That's about all, neighbor," replied the Maine man, "'cept that we can guess a darn sight better than you can reckon." And the Arkansan trod along in silence, trying to reckon who got the better of the sally.—New York Tribune.

Gold in a Chimney.

Scraping the lining of a chimney to get gold and silver is a form of mining which the books do not recognize, but it may be profitable under certain conditions. The chimney of the assay office in Wall street, says the New York Press, is nearly 200 feet high. A new lining of firebrick has been put in it. The old lining, over forty years old, yielded almost $1,500. There were fifty-two ounces of gold and 860 ounces of silver in the scrapings.

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Dr. George H. Knapp of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I find it an excellent preparation in dyspepsia and nervous disorders, such as mental exhaustion, wakefulness, etc.

BOOMERANG FOR TAMMANY.

Fight Begun by McCullagh's Removal in Gotham Proves a Blow for the Wigwam.

PLATT'S GREAT VICTORY.

Deposed Chief of Police to Be Head of Elections Bureau Created by Force Bill.

TIES DEVERY'S HANDS TIGHT.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—Another trick has been turned in the desperate game of politics which has been ever going on between Tammany and the Republican organization for the control of New York City, and this time the Republicans are the winners.

This particular deal began when Mayor Van Wyck removed Chief of Police John McCullagh and substituted Devery, a man whose career had been associated in the public mind with election abuses, and who was one of the conspicuous cases before the Lexow investigation. It has ended in the enactment of an election law, which has been called the "force bill," for Greater New York, avowedly to break Tammany's control of the city by corrupt means. Furthermore, John McCullagh, the man of whom Tammany wished to be rid, has been placed in charge of the machinery of this new law. He was appointed and confirmed yesterday as State Superintendent of Elections for this city.

It was Senator Platt's revenge, and another proof that the Tioga chieftain has lost none of his cunning. John McCullagh was Senator Platt's protégé, and when Mayor Van Wyck removed him he at once sought a way of getting even. It was first proposed to have the Mayor suspended by the Governor for having removed Chief of Police McCullagh and Police Commissioners Hamilton and Philips. It was contended he had exceeded his prerogatives under the city charter. But it was soon seen that Governor Black would not do this, so another way was devised.

A special session of the Legislature was secured and the present elections law drafted. It was put through under pressure, but after bitter opposition. This result, it is believed, makes Tammany a loser in the struggle which was precipitated by the removal of the Police commissioners and chief by Mayor Van Wyck.

Blow to Tammany Methods.

As a result of Mayor Van Wyck's step the Republicans have secured the special police law which will prevent Tammany colonization, and illegal registration, and fraudulent voting on election days. This special law is to be enforced by a bureau, of which the head is to be ex-Chief John McCullagh, who was deposed by Tammany to make room for Devery. Jacob Hess and Henry E. Abell, two organization Republicans, are the Republican Police commissioners on the bipartisan Police board.

The Tammany organization has secured, as a result of the fight, Devery, whose hands are tied so far as carrying out Tammany's orders on registration days and on election day are concerned. The Republican organization has lost, as a result of the rumpus, Hamilton and Philips.

Ex-Chief McCullagh, in the management of the new Elections bureau, is to have for his deputy Charles H. Van Dusen of Brooklyn, who is thoroughly in touch with the Republican organization.

Though the leaders of the Republican organization believe themselves victors, and they are undoubtedly, so far as carrying through their plan is concerned, they may lose by it in the end. They have gained their point, but made no friends. Indeed, the scheme has only intensified the opposition to the so-called Republican machine.

Citizens' Union Against the Bill.

Although the new law is ostensibly in the interests of fair elections the Citizens' union is as bitter in denunciation of it as it ever was of any other scheme of the Republican organization. And while Tammany and the Republican machine during the last city campaign and afterwards were supposed to have established an entente cordiale, this scheme to punish the tiger leaves room for nothing but the bitterest feelings in Tammany bosoms. It has also served to intensify the opposition of Democrats everywhere.

The following statement was made by Assemblyman George M. Palmer of Schoharie, who ranks among the ablest Democrats in the State. What he says is significant, because he is recognized by his fellow legislators as the representative of David B. Hill:

"The Democrats in this Legislature did what they could to defeat the Republican force bill, but we were overcome by force of numbers. It was a question of main strength, and the Democrats, being the weaker, were beaten.

"It is without exception the worst piece of legislation that ever came within my knowledge. It provides for a partisan superintendent of elections, who may select a partisan assistant, who may appoint partisan subordinates. All along the line partisanship is the most conspicuous feature of this infamous scheme.

Creates an Irresponsible Head.

"The deputies who are to be appointed will be responsible only to the Republican head of the bureau, who may dismiss them if he pleases. Originally the bill provided that deputies could be rejected and others put in their places without regard to the political organizations. The amended bill provides that men who are appointed to fill the place of those who are rejected must be nominated by the political organization which the rejected one represented."

When McCullagh's nomination appeared Senator Cantor said: "This nomination justifies our charges that McCullagh is a partisan Republican and that because of this he has been selected for this place by a narrow and bigoted partisan Governor. This whole proceeding is an insult to the whole people of this State."

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, who may be taken as a representative of Tammany, says of the new law: "The act just jammed through the Legislature for the creation of a metropolitan election district, so-called, is one of the worst measures within my knowledge for many a long year. Its principal intent, as found in section 5, is to give to the Republican party the appointment of 100 additional partisan deputies, in addition to the 600 bipartisan deputies provided for in the previous section, who will be on duty and form part of the political organization which for so many years tried to get control of the police of this city.

Infamous Political Measure.

"The force bill is, in my judgment, an infamous measure, constructed wholly for political purposes and not in the interest of the people for good government."

The Citizens' union is just as bitter against the new measure as Tammany, and before it was passed went so far as to issue an address to the people of the State denouncing it. This virtually signalized the entrance of the Citizens' union into State politics and a determination to carry the war against the Platt men outside of New York City.

The address referred to contained the following language: "This bill violates every principle of home rule; it disregards the constitutional provisions designed to protect local communities against State interference; it subjects elections in the City of New York to regulations and restrictions not imposed on other cities and communities. With all these obnoxious features, it affords no additional protection to the purity of the ballot—it merely displaces local officials and replaces them by a set of State officials; it presents no guaranty that the new officeholders will have any higher standards or better qualifications than the present ones. The only positive effect of the law is to give mischievous patronage to the Governor of the State and furnish the means to build up a new political machine."

Referring to Tammany and the Republican organization as belonging to the same class, the address further declares that this "force bill" changes existing conditions only so far as to provide "for such abundant patronage to be divided between the two as shall keep a full corps of Hessians ever in arms against any independent movement."

Republican Not Overglad.

Even the Republicans instrumental in getting the law enacted are not overjoyous at the result. Edward Lauterbach, who led the fight for a metropolitan police bill, while pleased with the appointment of McCullagh, expressed fears that the new law would not remedy the existing evil.

"Only a trial of the law," said he, "can determine whether it will prove efficacious. It seems to have been the only thing we could get the Governor to approve."

National Committeeman Gibbs, who was also intensely active for a police bill, so that Commissioner Hamilton might be reinstated, simply said: "The elections bill is a law now, and we are compelled to accept it, whether we like it or not. McCullagh will make a splendid superintendent of elections. His removal as Chief was unwarranted and unjust."

Senator Platt declined to say a word, and seemed to make a studied effort to have it understood that he disclaimed all responsibility for the Black measure.

Provisions of the Law.

The principal provisions of this law, which has caused such a bitter political fight, are:

The new election district shall comprise the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester. The new official will be known as "The State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Elections District." His nomination by the Governor must be made within ten days after the enactment of the law. It must be confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire Dec. 31, 1902. The terms of his successors will be four years.

His salary will be $5,000 a year. The Superintendent may appoint these subordinates: A chief deputy, salary $3,500; a clerk at $1,500; a stenographer at $1,200. Six hundred deputy superintendents equally representative of each party are also to be named. They may be employed forty days. Their pay is fixed at $5 a day. They must be chosen from lists submitted by the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic county organizations, which may contain twice the number of men to be appointed.

They shall possess, as conservators of the peace, all the powers vested in a Sheriff. The Superintendent may, without nomination, appoint 100 additional deputies, who shall not be permitted to attend at the polling places on election day.

Powers of the Deputies.

All of the deputies may investigate at their pleasure any dwelling-house and interrogate any person dwelling in it. Any person refusing to furnish information shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any deputy may arrest persons guilty of violating the elective franchise without a warrant.

Any person failing to render assistance demanded by a deputy or who shall hinder the deputy shall be guilty of a felony and be subject to imprisonment for three years or less. If the person be a public officer he shall also forfeit his office. A policeman is deemed a public officer for the purposes of the act. When deputies are assigned to polling places each party shall be equally represented.

Every keeper of a lodging-house must make a sworn report, containing the number and names of his lodgers during the thirty days prior to election. Any person failing to comply with this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. A list of all registered persons must be furnished to the State Superintendent at the conclusion of each day of registration. The new department shall be operative only in State elections.

The total cost to the taxpayers of this department will not be less than $138,200 a year. If the additional 100 deputies are appointed the cost will be $157,700. Out of this the Democratic machine will get $60,000 worth of patronage a year as their share of the deputies. Of the total amount New York City will pay about 70 per cent.

JOHN M'CULLAGH, CHIEF OF NEW ELECTION BUREAU.



THINK CROKER WILL SAIL TO NEW YORK ON SATURDAY NEXT.

His People in England Believe He Has Been Sent For on Pressing Business, as He Has Given Up His Season's Plans.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 17.—From inquiry made at Richard Croker's house at Litcombe Regis today it appears to be taken for granted that the Tammany boss will sail next Saturday for New York, as cabled yesterday. Mr. Croker is not communicative to his entourage concerning his plans, but they draw their own deductions, and it is known that he was in communication with the Cunard Steamship company last week. His presence in New York, they say, must be needed on pressing business, for he had been talking all summer of waiting for the Goodwood races and the opening of the shooting season. He has loaned Moat House, with the servants, to a party of American friends for months from the date of his departure. Bertie Croker, his younger son, has returned from Switzerland, and will return to New York with his father.

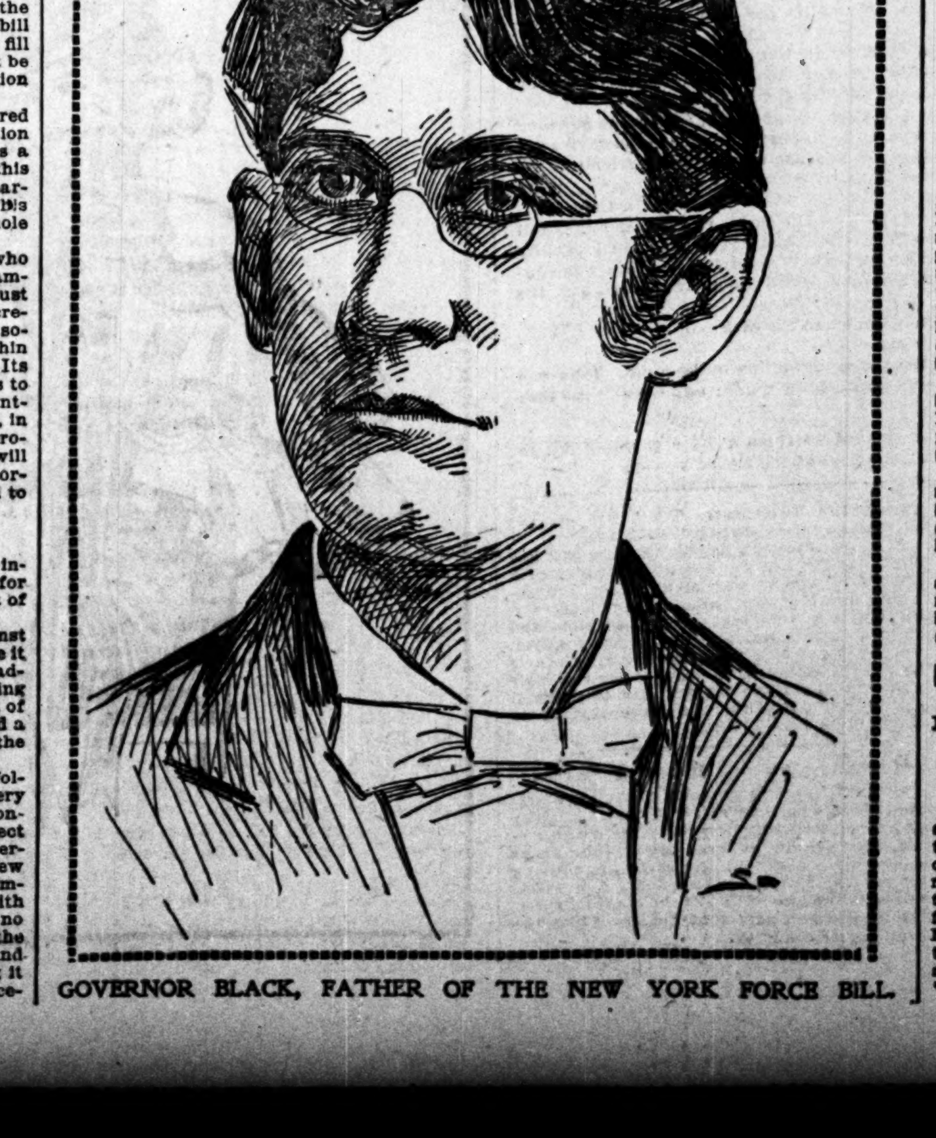
BAPTIST CONVENTION CLOSES.

Meeting of the Young People's Union Ends at Buffalo with Church Services.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 17.—[Special.]—Services in all the churches, afternoon and evening, closed the eighth annual convention of the Baptist Young People's union today. Nearly 7,000 persons attended the devotional services at the armory in the afternoon. The Rev. J. D. Weddell of Davenport, Ia., spoke on "Slain for Service: A Lesson from Moses." The Rev. W. H. Gestweit of Galesburg, Ill., also spoke. The principal address was that of the Rev. P. P. Johnston of St. Louis on "Baptists and the Future."

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In the United States there are no fewer than thirteen different varieties of the Presbyterian Church family.



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ADMIRAL GIVES THANKS THAT HIS LIVE IS SAVED.

Officers Accompany Him to the Place of Worship and All Show Their Gratitude in Prayer That They Escaped the Fate of the Hapless Ones of the Ill-Starred Fleet — Distinguished Spanish Prisoners Grow Accustomed to Their Surroundings.

Annapolis, Md., July 17.—Maryland's ancient capital was crowded today with curiosity seekers who came from Baltimore, Washington, and elsewhere by rail and by water in the hope of getting a peep at Admiral Cervera and the men who fought and lost in the great naval fight off Santiago.

Those who reached here early in the morning were rewarded for their trouble, as nearly all the prisoners, including the Admiral, attended services at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, where they offered up thanks for their deliverance from the fate that overtook so many of their less fortunate comrades, who fell before the relentless fire of the American guns on July 3.

The church, which is the only one of the Roman Catholic denomination in Annapolis, is one of the landmarks of the city, and embraces in its membership some of the most prominent and aristocratic of Annapolis people. It is conducted by the Redemptorist Brothers, is a handsome structure, and is thought to possess one of the handsomest interiors of any religious edifice in the State. This morning's services were conducted by Brother John, one of the most prominent of the Order of Redemptorists, in the presence of a congregation which taxed the capacity of the edifice to its utmost. Probably no service held within its walls for many years possessed so great an interest or made a more profound impression upon those who attended it.

At the close of the services the officers returned to the Naval Academy and spent the balance of the day in strolling about the grounds or lounging on the broad piazzas which surround most of the buildings in which the prisoners are quartered. They are rapidly becoming accustomed to their surroundings and seem cheerful and contented. Ample provision has been made for their comfort, their food is plentiful and of the best quality, and clothes will be provided for such as will accept.

Captain Eulate of the Vizcaya is the only one of the officers who has thus far refused to sign the parole pledge. His reason is that Admiral Cervera was only required to give a verbal promise, and that his (Eulate's) rank entitles him to the same privilege. The authorities here have no doubt that the matter will be amicably arranged and that the scruples of the gallant officer may be overcome.

FRANCE LANDS MEN TO TEAR DOWN A CHINESE JOSS HOUSE.

Eighty Sailors Put on Shore from a Cruiser to Destroy the Walls of an Unused Cemetery—Trouble May Ensue.

Shanghai, July 17.—The Chinese having refused to accept an offer of money by the French and the promise of a new site to replace the Ning Po Joss House, the repository for Ning Poese corpses pending their final burial, the French object being the removal of the nuisance and the improvement of the road, eighty sailors were landed from the French cruiser Eclaireur on Saturday and commenced pulling down the wall of the unused cemetery.

Later some stone throwing was indulged in by the population. The sailors and the French police maintained order. It is reported that one native rowdy was bayonetted today.

It is also reported that the Ning Po headsmen have declared a general boycott against Shanghai. None of the Ning Po shops are open and no Ning Poese are at work. The headsmen's orders have been posted.

The volunteers paraded this afternoon and are kept in readiness in case of need. Three natives are reported to have been shot. The bridges between the French and English settlements are closely guarded.

DEARTH TO BAR THE MUTUAL.

Minnesota Commissioner Commences Action Against the Chicago Life Insurance Company.

St. Paul, Minn., July 17.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Dearth has notified the Western Mutual Life association of Chicago to show cause why its license should not be revoked. He says that this association is discriminating, contrary to law, in favor of a certain class of policy-holders. In consideration of these policy-holders extending the business of the association it agrees to make them members of a limited "advisory board."

Wool Soap is a pure soap; so pure that it's white; so pure that it swims. More than that. It's so pure that it won't shrink wool. Made for fair skins and fine fabrics. Whenever you need a pure soap use



MY MAMA USED / I WISH MINE HAD

WOOL SOAP IT SWIMS.

"Wool Soap is an excellent article, and every woman will be benefited by using it." HELEN M. BARKER, Treas. Nat'l W.C.T.U.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life." DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

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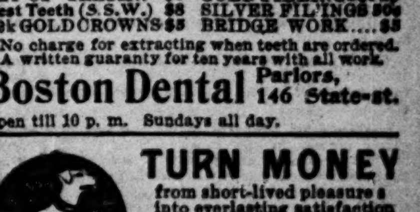
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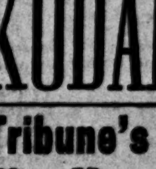
B. Barnett, fancy grocer, 518 Wabash-av., says: "The bridgework which you did for me is very satisfactory."

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Best Teeth (S.S.W.) $8 SILVER FILLINGS 50c
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No charge for extracting when teeth are ordered. A written guaranty for ten years with all work.

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

VAN DYKE'S STUDY OF NATURE FOR ITS OWN SAKE.

Word Pictures of Sky, Land, and Water Which Call Attention to the Many Beauties of the World About Us—Poems of the Late Judge Holbrook Edited by His Daughter—Latest Bound Volume of the Atlantic Monthly.

Probably the least impressionable of readers has heard and remembered and used such expressions as "It's a fine day," "What a beautiful moonlight night," "What a lovely sunset." John C. Van Dyke, in his "Nature for Its Own Sake" (Scribners), subscribes to the sentiment, but goes further and presents a bill of particulars. He descants upon lights, skies, clouds, waters, lands, and foliage, in order "to call attention to that nature around us which only too many people look at every day and yet never see, to show that light, form, and color are beautiful, regardless of human meaning or use, to suggest what pleasure and profit may be derived from the study of that natural beauty which is every one's untaxed heritage, and which may be had for the lifting of one's eyes."

In explaining his purpose the author says he has used scientific facts occasionally to point a meaning without designing a scientific book; that he has merely spoken of literature in places, and that the word "art" does not appear after the preface, so intent is he upon presenting directly what he has seen, though he confesses that "however objective in treatment one might wish to be, his point of view is always more or less warped by the personal equation."

That there must be art and a great deal of it in descriptive work of this kind, whether art is mentioned or not, is plain at a glance. Pictures are complex things, be they in words or colors, and in word-painting we are likely to pass too soon from the artistic to the artificial. The words do not suggest a scene so much as they do the grace of the writer in their manipulation, and in nine cases out of ten the comment is on his grace and skill, not on the picture. It does not take long for the exhibition to become wearisome and a book that is a continuous performance of the sort arouses many and depressing doubts.

It should be said, however, that Mr. Van Dyke's mastery of his craft is unquestionable. Passage upon passage could be quoted to prove this, but one will suffice. This reviewer will always remember the wonderful effect of the blending of sun and moonlight amid the mountains of southern Mexico, and he is ready to believe with the author that the two lights together give the most charming illustration imaginable. A description of them from the book follows:

> The expiring fire of the one and the soft glow of the other mingle in a strange amalgam, and a lustrous light envelops the world as tender and as lovely as that reflected from mother of pearl. There is neither deep shadow nor sharp color, and around the great ring of the horizon, stealing far up the sky, there is a vast blend and mystery of color. The molten golds and garnets of the west as they steal along the horizon circle to the north and south, change into opalescent tints of yellow, rose, and amethyst; and the blue and silver of the east as they spread out to meet the flush of the west pass through all the shades of gray, mauve, and lilac. For producing delicate tints of color there is no such light as this double illumination coming from the east and the west.

One who has read that paragraph will be disposed to look for the phenomenon, and it is this suggestiveness that makes the book valuable. No one can read it without having his knowledge of nature enlarged, his curiosity quickened, and his sensitiveness to the beauty that is all about him in the world increased and stimulated.

Among the great mass of rubbishy verse that is being foisted upon the public almost daily it is a relief to turn to the scholarly, well considered, and classically presented poems of the late Judge Edmund S. Holbrook, gathered with filial care by his daughter, Miss Florence Holbrook, and admirably printed and bound for her by Way & Williams of this city. For a life so long and useful as Judge Holbrook's no better commemoration of its many virtues, civic as well as private, could be desired than that afforded by the contents of this volume. The author was known to his intimates as a poet ever ready to sing for justice and righteousness, and he reached the larger public through the sterling and thrilling measures, printed in the columns of this paper Oct. 9, 1881, in which he preserved the memory of the dreadful days of the great fire. There is besides these and the didactic poems, which are the product of a mind refined by a career of honorable endeavor, a personal chapter wherein those who knew the man may refresh their pleasant recollections of him worthily and with profit. His most notable work in verse, however, will always be the new words he wrote for the tune of "Anacreon in Heaven," the air borrowed by Key for his words of "The Star-Spangled Banner." They deserve to be treasured as long as America is a nation of freemen.

Good literature abounds in volume 81 of the Atlantic Monthly, which includes the numbers of the magazine from January to June of this year. The fiction is specially noteworthy, for side by side are installments of Smith's "Caleb West," Mrs. Wiggins' "Penelope's Progress," and Gilbert Parker's "Battle of the Strong." The first of these stories shows the author at his best in vigorous character delineation; the second is a classic in its way, so replete is it with the brightest and most refined American humor; the third is still unfinished, but if it keeps up to its present promise it will rank among the most powerful of Parker's romances. There are several excellent short stories in addition to these more elaborate works, and the magazine is peculiarly rich in political papers. Of the latter Secretary Olney's "The International Isolation of the United States," and the editorial review entitled "The War with Spain and After," stand out prominently as the most stimulating magazine articles of the year.

Fresh Literary Notes.

D. C. Heath & Co. announce Bull's "Fridtjof Nansen," translated from the Norwegian by Mordaunt R. Barnard and Dr. P. Groth.

The first monthly number of the Critic will contain the eleventh in the new series of "Authors at Home," the subject being Mrs. Margaret Deland.

Mark Twain's forthcoming novel is said to be partly political in character. The scene is laid in Austria, and parliamentary struggles appear in it.

The Lippincotts announce a new tale for boys by Captain King, which he calls "From School to Battlefield." The Captain's own title is General now.

The German Emperor is the subject of a eulogistic article in the Cosmopolitan by C. Frank Dewey. Probably the text will not carry conviction everywhere, but there will be general interest in the illustrations, which represent the Emperor at all ages and in all sorts of costumes.

The latest announcement from Lamson, Wolffe & Co. are: "Ye Lyttle Salem Maids, a Story of Witchcraft," by Pauline Bradford Mackie; "By the Aurelian Wall, and Other Elegies," by Bliss Carman; and "New York Nocturnes and Other Poems," by Professor Charles G. D. Roberts.

Funk & Wagnalls will publish a complete edition of the poems of Richard Realf, with a memoir of the poet by Colonel Richard J. Hinton. Realf was one of the enthusiasts who became associated with John Brown, and his verse, which appeared in fugitive pieces, was popular during the war period.

William B. Hadley, recently President of the New Amsterdam Book company, and E. Roscoe Mathews, who has been connected with Charles Scribner's Sons, have formed a publishing concern. They will devote their attention primarily to the importing of editions of English books and the publication of the best class of literature.

Henry Savage Landor, the explorer who met with such terrible experiences at the hands of the natives of Thibet, has completed the work describing his adventures. It is entitled "Experiences in Thibet," and will be profusely illustrated from photographs taken by the author under the most trying circumstances. Harper & Bros. are to be the publishers.

At the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Philadelphia in April last, the general subject was "The Study and Teaching of Sociology." Papers were submitted by the leading American sociologists. A full report of this meeting has been prepared by Dr. S. M. Lindsay and appears in the July Annals of the American Academy.

Joseph Earle Stevens, the author of a book on the Philippines, which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish in July, is a young Bostonian, who went to Manila in charge of important business interests several years ago and lived there for nearly two years. His letters and journals, from which the book is written, give a picture of a typical foreign residence in the Philippine capital.

Curtains and summer dresses washed with "Ivory Soap" keep clean, as it leaves a finish which expels dust and dirt.

A DREAM OF WINTER.



Panel in Embossed and Lacquered Leather Exhibited at Albert Hall, London.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Flower from the Yukon.

"O, JOHN!"

It was all she said, but he could see her grow white to the lips, and her hands clasped and unclasped nervously.

"Why, Millie, I thought you'd be glad, and would wish a fellow good speed?"

"But we shall miss you so at home," she made the soft answer.

"Nonsense, there are enough left!" he said, lightly, adding more gravely: "And you know, Millie, how I have always hated this grinding poverty, and how I have had to give up all my dreams of college and a professional career to run the farm, and then have barely kept the wolf from the door. Now that the other boys can take my place, I am too old to succeed along educational lines, and must try some other way, and what better one is there than to try the Klondike? Yes, I am going; the party starts in one month, and I shall not return until I return a rich man."

The girl buried her face in her apron and burst into tears, sobbing until the young man was almost frightened; but he held his peace, going back in memory to his first meeting with her fourteen years before, when she, a tiny, willful elf of 5 years, came, an orphan, into their poor home. It was with him she first made friends; he rocked and soothed her to sleep when she cried of homesickness; to him she had gone ever since with her joys and sorrows. And he?

Well, always old and full of care beyond his years, he had taken her into his heart when he had taken her into his arms, and more and more, as the years passed, she became his idol; but there had been no love-making between them. Each had been content to be near the other; each was burdened with the multitudinous burdens that daily fell to their lot.

There were ten children, besides Millie, in the Stanley family. The oldest, a girl, was dead; the second married and far away; then came five boys, John, the eldest of these; then a girl, and lastly two boys. Millie, coming in just where she did—like John—had much care and hard work; but no one had ever heard her complain or seen such a look on her bright face as it now wore.

When the storm of her grief was spent John said, gravely:

"I may not have another chance to see you alone, Millie, so I want to tell you this now, although I am sure you must know it. I love you with more than a brother's love; you are the one woman in all the world for me, but I am not going to ask you to bind yourself. I am leaving home for the sake of the whole family, but more than all for your sake, Millie. If you want me on my return I, with all I have, will be yours; if I never come back, you will know that largely for your sake I tried and failed. You——"

But here he was interrupted by the girl throwing her arms about his neck in her old childish way, and sobbing:

"Don't go, John. O, don't go!"

He drew her into his arms and kissed and soothed her as on that first night.

. . . . . .

John was gone and life in the busy old hive of a farmhouse went on apparently much the same, but it was not the same with Millie. At parting she had said:

"I shall never, never see you again, John."

He had tried to smile, though his eyes were suspiciously moist, and had answered, lightly:

"Nonsense, dear one, I'll remind you of your gloomy prophecy on our wedding day." Then more gravely: "When I send you a flower from the banks of the Yukon, you may know it is an omen of success, and that day—if so be you are true to John—begin to prepare for our union. The few letters that I can send will be, of course, family affairs, but this you alone will understand."

Days, weeks, and months passed. Once, in what seemed to Millie an age, a letter came and it always contained money, for John hired out at once instead of prospecting for himself. Too, the letters were full of bounding life and hope; full of dreams of success and the glad home-coming. Drawing strength from these, the girl went on her now doubly burdened way. Never before had she realized how much he had done to lighten her burdens; how he had tried to shelter her; how like a bulwark his love had been around her; how much she had depended on his appreciation and sympathy. It had all seemed a matter of course to her.

. . . . . .

It was a sultry August evening. Forked lightning played along the western horizon. An occasional distant roll of thunder harbingered a storm before the morning.

Millie, sitting on the back steps waiting for the boys to come from the village with the mail, indulged in bright dreams of the future, an easy, happy future, in a quiet home devoid of all the rush, worry, and wrangle of a large family, she and John would be so cozy. Her head ached, but happy thoughts and night breezes cooled her brow and she smiled contentedly, though her heart was hungry for John. Presently Hal, coming up the lane in the twilight, and mistaking Millie for his sister, said:

"Here's a letter for Millie, 'nd it's from the Klondike, but it ain't from John!"

"From the Klondike, and not from John?" Millie repeated interrogatively, her voice sounding queer to Hal and the others just coming out.

"What is it?" cried the mother, sharply.

"What is it?" echoed Anna.

"Git a light 'nd let us see!" commanded Hal, while he almost dragged Millie into the house.

When they saw the look on her face they started back in surprise and alarm.

"Open it!" said the mother.

"Let me have it!" cried Anna.

"No." And then Millie opened the envelope. A smaller one was inclosed, addressed to herself in John's handwriting.

"What's that?" and a half-dozen hands reached for it, but she waved them off and began reading from the half sheet accompanying; reading, too, in the monotonous tone of one who instinctively knows the worst and has nothing to fear:

"Miss Millie White: I inclose an envelope addressed to yourself, found this morning among the personal effects of John Stanley, who was accidentally killed three days since while helping a party run through Miles Cañon. If you are a relative or friend of his accept the sympathy of one who loved him as a brother.

"Dawson. D. R. LYON."

The letter slowly fluttered from Millie's fingers to the floor, and as her hands fell nervously into her lap they came in contact with the inclosed envelope. Mechanically she opened it, but at the sight of the contents uttered a low moan and her face was convulsed with agony. There was only a faded blossom sewed to a white card and the words beneath:

"A flower from the Yukon." But it spoke volumes to the girl.

"The day you get it begin to get ready for our union."

She heard the words as plainly as she did the sound of wailing in the room. John was gone, but she would go to him; there would be indeed a glad union; and then "she rose and ministered" unto the stricken household.

Of John's savings the family received what seemed to them quite a fortune, but to Millie the "flower of the Yukon" is worth all the gold of the Klondike.—Ex.

FASHIONS IN HUMAN TEETH.

Curious Customs Among Nations and Tribes Regarding Them—Partiality to Bright Colors.

It is curious to what an extent the mutilation of teeth goes on among savage nations, and even among certain civilized people, such as the Japanese. With them a girl is never married without first staining her teeth black with a repulsive kind of varnish, and the custom is especially adhered to among members of the richer classes.

On the west coast of Africa a large proportion of the teeth are deliberately broken when children reach a certain age. Both in the New World and in the Old the custom exists of extracting the two front teeth of domestic servants. In Peru the custom has existed from time immemorial, and used to be a sign of slavery in the days of the Incas. This is also the custom on the Congo and among the Hottentots. Teeth are stained in various colors among the Malays.

A bright red and bright blue are not uncommon, and a bright green is produced with the aid of arsenic and lemon juice. Livingstone related that among the Kaffirs a child with a prominent upper jaw was looked upon as a monster and immediately killed. On the Upper Nile the negroes have all their best teeth extracted in order to destroy their value in the slave market and to make it not worth while for the slave traders to carry them off.—Tit-Bits.

Mortality Among Hospital Nurses.

Mortality among hospital nurses is startling. It has been ascertained that a healthy girl of 17, devoting herself to hospital nursing, dies on an average twenty-one years sooner than a girl of the same age moving among the general population. A hospital nurse at the age of 25 has the same expectation of life as a person at the age of 58 in the ordinary community.

BITS OF FLOATING VERSE.

At School and at Home.

My teacher doesn't think I read
So very special well.
She's always saying, "What was that
Last word?" and makes me spell
And then pronounce it after her,
As slow as slow can be.
"You'd better take a little care"—
That's what she says to me—
"Or else I'm really 'fraid you'll find,
Some one of these bright days,
You're 'way behind the primer class."
That's what my teacher says.

But when I'm at my grandpa's house,
He hands me out a book,
And lets me choose the place to read;
And then he'll sit and look
At me, and listen, just as pleased!
I know it from his face.
And when I read a great, long word,
He'll say, "Why, little Grace,
You'll have to teach our deestrict school
Some one o' these bright days!
Mother, you come and hear this child."
That's what my grandpa says.
—Elizabeth L. Gould in St. Nicholas.

The Old Army Hardtack.

How dear to my heart are the war-time mementos,
I've cherished in mem'ry of sorrows and joys,
In the days when I tramped through the dust of Virginia,
Or splashed through its mud with the rest of the boys;
There's a rusty old saber I never will part with,
A faded old cap and a jacket of blue,
A battered canteen and a haversack holding
Some squares of the hardtack we all had to chew!
The iron-bound hardtack!
The moss-covered hardtack!
The old army hardtack we all had to chew!

There was hardtack from wars of a past generation,
Which remained unconsumed till about '63;
It was rumored that some, which defied mastication,
Was marked "Vera Cruz" or was lettered "B. C."
What a triumph was this for the skill of the baker!
Indestructible product, defying time's tooth!
But it could not resist the assaults of our grinders,
The grinders we had in the days of our youth.
The Bunker Hill hardtack!
The 1812 hardtack!
The old army hardtack we ate in our youth!

O! youth can make feasts of the coarsest of viands,
And never again shall we veterans feel
Such a zest in our lives as 'way back in the '60s,
When hardtack sufficed to create a "square," meal.
Though now we may dine at more sumptuous tables,
We'd gladly exchange all the dainties they yield
For the hearty enjoyment, the youthful digestion,
That seasoned the hardtack we ate in the field.
The bullet-proof hardtack!
The iron-clad hardtack!
The old army hardtack we ate in the field.
—Charles E. Sprague in the Mail and Express.

On a Flyleaf of a Book of Old Plays.

At Cato's Head in Russell Street
These leaves she sat a-stitching;
I fancy she was trim and neat,
Blue-eyed and quite bewitching.

Before her on the street below,
All powder, ruffs, and laces,
There strutted idle London beaux
To ogle pretty faces;

While, filling many a Sedan chair
With monstrous hoop and feather,
In paint and powder London's fair
Went trooping past together.

Swift, Addison, and Pope, mayhap
They sauntered slowly past her,
Or printer's boy, with gown and cap
For Steele, went trotting faster.

For beau nor wit had she a look;
Nor lord nor lady minding,
She bent her head above this book,
Attentive to her binding.

And one stray thread of golden hair,
Caught on her nimble fingers,
Was stitched within this volume, where
Until today it lingers.

Past and forgotten, beaux and fair,
Wigs, powder, all outdated;
A queer antique, the Sedan chair,
Pope, stiff and antiquated.

Yet, as I turn these odd, old plays,
This single stray lock finding,
I'm back in those forgotten days
And watch her at her binding.
—Walter Learned.

At the Courthouse Door.

No! No! I don't defend him—
You needn't, sir, be afraid!
Of course he's bad, and he's broke the laws,
And they've got to be obeyed;
But I can't help kind of thinking—
I beg your pardon, squire!—
If we had had a start like him
We mightn't got much higher.

"So poor?" 'T wan't that!—'t wan't that, sir!
A home may be awful bare,
And keep some kind of quiet
And show of comfort there;
But when it's all dirt and disorder—
I never saw such a place!—
And you see folks said 'twould always be,
Because it was in the race;

And it had been so—that's true, sir;
His father was very bad;
And the poor boy looked some like him—
And 'twas all against the lad;
Folks wouldn't allow that anything good
Could come of such a stock—
Kind folks they were, too, in everything else,
But here as set as a rock.
They wouldn't employ him to labor—
They didn't want him around;
There were plenty of nice young fellows
That needed work, to be found.

And his mother—she was a drunkard;
And that was against him, too!
And so, no home, no comfort,
And nothing to get to do.
O, well! Folks always expected—
His poor old father, you see—
'Twas curious how their figures make a
And the way he went agree!
But I've thought a good deal about it,
And I've kind of made it out,
That the way to bring up a fellow
Isn't just to kick him about!

I don't think much of talking,
And I haven't much to say;
But the better you use a creature
The more you will get to pay.
And we who have had our chances,
And friends to give us a lift,
Won't be too hard on this one,
That the town has set adrift;
For if the neighbors had took to him,
And tried to help him along,
You see—it may be, brother,
He hadn't gone quite so wrong!
—Anonymous.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Although still a few weeks have yet to elapse before Queen Wilhelmina attains her majority, she has just issued her first message to her subjects. It is not in the form of an official document, but merely a personal request that the day on which she terminates her minority and assumes for the first time the reins of government may be signalized throughout the entire kingdom by religious services with the object of imploring a divine blessing on her reign.

The message has touched a responsive chord in the hearts of her subjects. Although there will be nothing official about these services, yet they will be essentially of a national character, and on Aug. 31 prayers will be offered for the young Queen in sacred edifices of every description, Catholic churches, Protestant churches, synagogues, mosques, and Buddhist temples.

In commencing her reign in this fashion Queen Wilhelmina is but following the example of Queen Victoria, who, on being notified in the small hours of the morning of her accession by the Premier and the Primate, at once requested the venerable Archbishop to then and there offer up prayer for the blessing of her reign.

There is a peculiar fitness in the action of Queen Wilhelmina, as, curiously enough, the official program of her inauguration (not coronation) provides for no religious service of any sort in connection with her accession to power. It is perfectly true that the principal ceremony will take place in the so-called New Church adjoining the royal palace of the Dam. But there is nothing ecclesiastical whatsoever about the function, which will consist solely in her taking the oath to observe the constitution, the oath being administered by the aged President of the Upper House of the Legislature.

The various churches of the kingdom, including the Jewish faith, and even the Mohammedan and Buddhist denominations, will be represented by delegations in the church in the same way as all the other recognized institutions of the country. But they will take absolutely no active part in the ceremony, which, unique in monarchical functions of this kind, will be entirely and exclusively secular in character.

General Pelloux, the new Italian Premier, whatever else may be said about him, is one of the bravest and most dashing cavalry officers of the Italian army. He won his epaulets on the battlefields of 1849, when barely 19 years of age, and ten years later was promoted on the battlefields of 1850 to the rank of Major, and received the order for military valor. In the war of 1866 against the Austrians he again distinguished himself in the same manner, displaying such reckless bravery that King Victor Emmanuel decorated him at Custozza with the military order of Savoy, which is the Italian equivalent of the British Victoria Cross, the order of St. George of Russia, and of Marie Theresa of Austria.

In 1888 he commanded the first expeditionary corps of Massowah, and is one of the only military commanders who has been able to return home to Italy from the latter's pestilential and costly colony on the Red Sea coast of Africa without the loss of name and reputation.

It is scarcely necessary to say that he is of French origin, as is indicated by his name, his family hailing from Savoy.

If I mention these points, it is to indicate that the General is far from being, as some people appear to suppose, an officer who is indebted for his rank in the army to his intrigues as a politician or as a courtier. He is one of the most gallant soldiers of the army of King Humbert.

Whatever fault may be found with the French laws of exile against the monarchical pretenders, it cannot be denied that they are administered with a good deal of liberality and common sense, which go far to extenuate their severity, as well as the objections which may be entertained thereto.

Thus, the new yacht which the Duke of Orleans recently bought from one of the sewing machine Singers, and the name of which he has transformed from Roxana into Marousia, has just arrived at St. Malo, one of the best-known ports in the northwest of France, where it has been docked and is being refitted. Moreover, the Duke has given orders for the paying off of the English crew, by which the yacht has until now been manned, and the engagement of a French crew of half a hundred sailors in their place.

The yacht is of about 500 tons burden, carries four small guns, and flies the French flag, adorned with the royal arms of Bourbon—that is to say, the King's crown, with the three golden lilies.

That the French authorities should permit this flag to be flown in a French port and should offer no objections to the Prince's action in recruiting French sailors for the crew of his armed yacht surely indicates that the laws of exile against this particular pretender are not marked by undue severity.

Of course, the Duke of Orleans is not on board his yacht at St. Malo. That, indeed, would be carrying the matter too far. But he is represented on board by his gentleman-in-waiting, the diminutive Duke of Decazes, widower of one of the Singer heiresses.

Emperor Francis Joseph has at length set his foot down sharply on the practice so prevalent among officers of the continental armies of drawing their swords upon any unarmed civilian by whom they choose to consider themselves to have been insulted. Count George Buoncorsi de Pistaja, member of an ancient family and officer of a crack lancer regiment, has by orders of his Majesty been deprived of his commission, has had his name struck off the army list in disgrace, and has been turned over for further punishment to the criminal authorities, who have sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor for running his sword through an unfortunate workingman.

The latter, with his fiancée, the daughter of a respectable mechanic, were walking together in the suburbs of Vienna.

It was dusk at the time, and the man being detained a moment to speak to a passing acquaintnce, the girl walked on a few paces alone. The Count, who was accompanied by another officer, believing her to be unprotected, grossly insulted her. Her betrothed came up at this juncture, and finding her in tears informed the officers that they were molesting an honest girl, and curtly requested them to behave like gentlemen.

Count de Pistaja, taking the ground that his uniform and his honor as an officer had been insulted by this remark, at once drew his sword and after laying the unfortunate workingman's scalp open with a cut, proceeded to run it through his body.

The two officers then took to their heels, but were fortunately followed by a bicyclist who happened to be passing, thanks to which their identity was discovered.

Let me add in conclusion that the sentence of hard labor imposed upon the Count entails the loss of his nobiliary rank and privileges.

The severity of this punishment is likely to have a salutary effect upon officers, not only in Austria, but also in other continental armies, and to put a check upon the lamentable frequency of encounters between them and unarmed civilians. Until now they have invariably escaped either with nominal punishment, or else without any punishment at all.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Oosterbeck-Comstock Wedding Is Announced—Reception at Wilmette—Arrivals and Departures.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Oosterbeck have issued cards to announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Henrietta Antoinette Oosterbeck, to Mr. Walter H. Comstock. The wedding was celebrated on Tuesday, July 12.

"Ye Old Town Folks" of Wilmette gave a reception on Friday afternoon at the residence of Mr. John Gage. One hundred members were present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doane, 1827 Prairie avenue, are at their country residence at Thompson, Conn.

Mrs. Thomas Joyce and Miss Emily L. Joyce, 3440 Prairie avenue, have gone to Perry, Ia., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Caryl B. Young and Miss Edith Young are at Kennebunkport, Me.

Mr. A. E. Stevenson and Miss Stevenson of Bloomington, Ill., are at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Underwood, 3004 Prairie avenue, are in Europe.

Mr. Raymond K. Albright of Buffalo is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Ellen Woodward, 1917 Diversey boulevard.

Mrs. Frederick R. Mitchell, 6643 Stewart avenue, is spending the summer at Asbury Park.

Ban Against Corsets in Russia.

Hospodin Bogoljewow, the newly appointed Russian Minister of Public Instruction, has begun the duties of his office by issuing a drastic order to the effect that corsets must not be worn by Russian young women attending high schools, universities, and music and art schools. They are to be encouraged to wear the national costume. The Minister says that he has spent much time in visiting girls' schools, and has made the discovery that the corset as an article of dress is distinctly prejudicial to the health and physical development of the wearers.—Medical Record.

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284 1 minute, San Francisco, July 31, 1888.
269 1 minute, Clear Lake, Iowa, July, 1891.
293 1 minute, Indianapolis, Aug. 7, 1891.
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BASEBALL BUSINESS BAD.

WAR LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR DECLINE OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Losing Nines and Poor Ball Also Have an Influence—Shakeup of the National League Circuit Would Revive Matters—Chicago the Most Fortunate of All the Big League Teams—Innovations Promised for Next Season—Possibilities for Orphan Outfit.

Those people who predicted that this would be a bad year in baseball, principally because of the war, are now in a position to say, "I told you so." From official sources it is learned that the season thus far has been the worst since 1891, the year following the brotherhood war. It is not observable in Chicago, for Chicago, compared with previous seasons, has been the most fortunate city in the National league circuit; but everywhere else, excepting Kansas City, in the Western league, has found the season a most disappointing one to date.

The war is largely responsible for the decline of interest in many places. It has affected it in New York, Boston, and Baltimore, and has almost ruined it in Washington. In the Western league Indianapolis, Columbus, and St. Paul, all State capitals and rendezvous of troops, have suffered until the club owners, with winning teams, are worrying about quitting the season on anything like even terms with the cash register.

Undoubtedly, too, other influences have had their effects. Philadelphia and Louisville have poor ball teams; the Baltimores have been playing below their former standard, and then, Baltimore is suffering the natural fate of any city which has had a pennant winning team three years in succession. Such a city always becomes more or less baseball stale.

Then, too, aside from all the other influences, there is no doubt that the National league circuit has outlived its usefulness, and a shake-up would do the national game a lot of good. The ten-year compact was for too long a period, attended, as it is, by the practice of every club keeping the same old players year after year.

Same Teams Grow Tiresome.

A couple or more of changes in the big league circuit would do a world of good. Besides getting rid of some dead weight, it would inject new life and new interest into the game. Both in the National and in the Western league the same clubs, with one exception in each league, that were fighting for first honors last year are fighting for them this season, and the same towns that were asked to support tail-end organizations last season find themselves called upon to try to grow enthusiastic over tail-end clubs this season. This becomes tiresome, but it is one of the apparently necessary outgrowths of the reserve rule, which, while it has put baseball on a paying basis, is likely to run the game into the ground unless the shrewd men at its head find some way of overcoming its weak points.

There is already talk, from apparently wise sources, about big innovations that are to be introduced before the next playing season, and possibly they may come, although the leading clubs, which still manage to make money, and which, naturally, are controlled by the men who are the chief factors in controlling baseball legislation, will be slow to let go of a sure thing for an experiment. It is the weaker clubs that will want a change, but it is doubtful if they will be able to suggest anything practical enough for the rulers.

Chicagos Will Be Strengthened.

Several of the minor leagues have already yielded up the ghost, and even so solid an organization as the Eastern league is fighting hard for its life. The Western league is kept alive, and in pretty fair shape, only by the admirable management which has characterized the organization ever since its last reëstablishment. Those players and persons who protested so loudly against the rigid salary limit instituted by the Western league last winter are now compelled to admit that but for this provision the league probably would not have lived through the season.

All things considered, the Chicago club has met nearly all expectations thus far this year. Only the most sanguine persons believed at the outset of the season that the team was made up of pennant-winning material, and in the opinion of the conservative supporters of the team Burns' men have thus far done all that reasonably could have been expected of them. It is the talk among those close to the owners of the club that strenuous efforts will be made to strengthen the team before next season. What the changes will be is not vouchsafed, but it is intimated they will be important. The two new players secured from the Eastern league, mention of which was made in yesterday's TRIBUNE, cannot of course be considered in anything but the light of experiments, but it is said other material will be added before another season begins that cannot fail to improve the playing strength of the team.

Star Players Who Don't Play.

Manager Burns has encountered some criticism, but the majority of patrons of the sport believe the old third baseman has done well with the opportunities afforded him, and he, apparently, has the entire confidence of the owners of the club. One of the things said against Burns is that he has not been sufficiently strict with his men, the Derby day episode, when two of the strongest players left the team and went to the races, being cited as an illustration. One old league manager, discussing Lange's case, said: "Even when he has a 'charley-horse,' a man like Lange should be kept in uniform on the bench, because occasions are likely to come up when he might be sent to the bat and win a game."

The tendency of some of Chicago's best players to get injured easily is regarded as one of the weaknesses of the team, and, while no such intimation comes from officials of the team, the talk is that next year may see these men transferred to other teams for players, who, while not so brilliant, are more deeply interested in the game, and the success of the club, and who may be depended on to play the season through except for some unusual accident. As one man expressed it, "What's the use of having star players if they're always getting laid up or asking to lay off, for one reason or another?"

These May Become Orphans.

Two players mentioned as possibilities for Chicago for next season are Delehanty of Philadelphia and Fred Clarke of Louisville. It is believed, however, that two of the points on the right corner of Chicago's infield are more likely to be patched up than any other places on the team, the nine's weakness this season having been more manifest there than any place else on the team.

There are two third basemen in the Western league this season who are likely to be found in major league company next year. They are Wolverton of Columbus and Williams of Kansas City. There seems to be more talk about Williams than about Wolverton, but shrewd Western league managers say Wolverton is, if anything, a little the better of the two. Wolverton, like Nash, is a converted pitcher. When playing in Dubuque last year he was placed on third in an emergency and showed such proficiency there that Manager Loftus took him to Columbus this spring and played him on third. He fields the position nicely and is a cracking good hitter. Indeed, it is in the latter respect that he is generally considered to excel Williams, who last year played third base for Jimmy Manning's St. Joseph Western association team.

Another Western leaguer who is causing lots of favorable gossip is First Baseman Stafford of Milwaukee. It is declared he is better than most of the first basemen of the big league, being a good fielder and a good batter. Louisville had Stafford the first part of this year, but gave him back to Milwaukee without a trial. Motz of Indianapolis is pronounced the next best first baseman in the Western. There is a dearth of good second basemen in the Western league, as, indeed, there is in the National league, and has been for several years.

REST FOR THE SICK AND HALT.

Burns' Cripples Bracing Up for the Week's Campaign—Lange and Mertes Coming Home.

Baltimore, Md., July 17.—Sunday has been a day of rest for Burns' hospital corps, and the sick and halt are bracing for the hard campaign of the next week. The outlook is rather discouraging. Lange has been in the sick bay at Washington. He expected to be back in the game early this week, but his leg has grown worse, and he left Washington tonight for Chicago. Mertes will follow him, as he will not be able to play on the trip. Ryan, however, is all right again, and will be in the game tomorrow. Kilroy will pitch in the Monday game against Baltimore.

The anvil chorus has been ringing loudly through Baltimore the last week. Hughey Jennings is the mark at which the hammer smiths have directed their spleen. Such is the gratitude of fans. Jennings is being publicly hissed when he makes errors. Had it not been for Jennings and oysters Baltimore would not be known outside of Maryland, yet the papers are now after the angel-faced Hughey and after Hanlon. They say that Hanlon is mercenary, and has cheapened his team for financial reasons. He pays almost double the amount the Cincinnati club pays for salaries.

"Doc" Jimmy McJames and Clark Griffith had a long discussion today. They want to make pitching easier, and propose to eliminate the curve and have two strikes and three balls. When Joe Kelley and Dahlen heard the argument they turned the meeting into a roasting bee, Joe drawing a vivid picture of outfielders with tongues hanging out like hall carpets from a window, and Dahlen picturing infielders with legs torn off at the knee by vicious liners. The change would meet with approval only from pitchers. The Orphans spent the afternoon bathing off Point Breeze in the salt water and are early abed tonight.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Hoosiers Celebrate the Restoration of Sunday Ball Games by a Brilliant Victory.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	48	26	.649	Milwaukee	46	34	.575
Kansas City	46	32	.589	Detroit	29	46	.382
St. Paul	45	32	.584	St. Joseph	24	46	.342
Columbus	42	30	.583	Minneapolis	22	56	.282

Indianapolis, Ind., July 17.—For the first time in thirteen years baseball was played on Sunday in this city. The Hoosiers defeated Kansas City in a brilliant fielding game. McFarland's triple and Motz's single scored the only run of the game. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

Indianapolis......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—1 6 1
Kansas City......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1

Batteries—Hawley and Kahoe; Pardee and Wilson.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 17.—The Brewers took a double header from the Millers today. The first game was taken through hard and timely hitting, while the visitors' hits were scattered. In the second game the Millers' fielding was yellow, Rice making four of the seven errors, which were costly. Nicol's fielding was the feature of the first game, and Letcher's catch in deep center was the feature of the second game. Score first game:

Milwaukee .....0 4 2 2 0 3 0 0 *—11 11 4
Minneapolis .....0 2 1 3 0 1 0 0 1—8 9 2

Batteries—Terry, Reidy, and Speer; McNeely and Dixon.

Score second game:

Milwaukee .....3 1 4 0 2 2 0 1 *—13 13 2
Minneapolis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 8 7

Batteries—Rettger, Speer, and Raih; Philippi and Dixon.

Columbus, O., July 17.—Wolverton's two bagger and Roat's wild throw to first base gave Columbus the winning run in the eleventh inning today. Score:

Columbus ...1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 5 1
St. Joseph....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 7 2

Batteries—Friend and Buckley; Daub and McCauley.

Interstate League.

At Dayton, O.—Dayton, 4; Youngstown, 1.
At Grand Rapids, Mich.—Grand Rapids, 6; Mansfield, 4.
At Toledo, O.—Toledo, 9; Fort Wayne, 1.

ST. PAULS DEFEAT THE UNIONS.

Nearly Four Thousand Persons See the Western Leaguers Play the Crack Colored Team.

The St. Paul Western league team defeated the Chicago Unions at the Unions' Park yesterday by a score of 8 to 3. Roger Denzer was in the box for the St. Pauls and pitched a fine game, only allowing the colored boys six hits. The fielding was almost perfect, Wyatt of the Unions making the only two errors of the game. The St. Pauls proved a good drawing card in this city, over 3,700 witnessing the game. Buckner's work after the first inning was good. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Unions.	R	B	P	A	E
Campau, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Moore, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Geir, 2b.	2	3	3	2	0	Holland, cf.	1	1	4	1	0
Condon, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Buckner, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Glassc'k, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Hyde, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Preston, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Wyatt, ss.	0	1	1	2	2
Shugart, ss.	1	0	1	2	0	Jackson, c.	1	1	3	0	0
Gillen, 3b.	2	2	2	2	0	Jones, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Spies, c.	1	2	7	0	0	Smith, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Denzer, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Hopkins, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Totals	8	11	27	7	0	Totals	3	6	27	14	2

St. Paul..................3 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0—8
Chicago Unions..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3

Earned runs—St. Paul, 3; Unions, 3. Two-base hits—Geir, Holland, Wyatt. Home runs—Jackson, Spies. Double play—Hopkins-Wyatt-Moore. Bases on balls—By Buckner, 2; by Denzer, 2. Struck out—By Buckner, 2; by Denzer, 6. Time of game—1:55. Umpires—Jevne and Mullaney.

MARQUETTES' ERRORLESS GAME

Great Pitching and Splendid Fielding Bring Defeat to the All-Professionals.

The Marquettes defeated the All-Professionals yesterday afternoon by a score of 6 to 3. Munch for the Marquettes struck out nine men. The fielding was almost perfect. After the first inning the game was never in doubt. Score:

Marquettes.	R	B	P	A	E	All-Prof.	R	B	P	A	E
Convey, cf.	1	3	2	0	0	O'Meara, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Lagger, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Blanf'd, 3b.	1	1	1	5	1
Fitzs'ms, 1b.	1	3	9	0	0	Boland, c.	0	1	5	1	0
P.Pas'hl, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	Jantzen, 1b.	1	3	9	0	0
Roth, c.	1	1	10	0	0	Hughes, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Cal'han, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0	Ritcher, cf.	0	2	2	1	0
T.Pas'hl, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	Benner, ss.	0	1	2	1	0
Benish, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	McK'na, lf.	0	1	5	0	0
Munch, p.	1	2	1	1	0	Gray, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	6	13	27	9	0	Totals	3	12	27	13	1

Marquettes ....1 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—6
All-Professionals ....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Lagger, T. Passehl, Hughes, Jantzen [2]. Home run—Roth. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Munch, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Munch, 9. Stolen bases—T. Passehl. Passed ball—Roth. Umpire—Pitt. Time—1:55.

Auburns, 7; Featherstones, 6.

The Featherstones were defeated by the Auburn team after a most desperate battle of ten innings, in which were displayed some brilliant fielding, heavy stick work, and fine base running. Andrews scored the first home run ever made on the grounds. Johnson added three hits to his average. Johnson's base running also deserves mention. Score:

Auburns.	R	B	P	A	E	F'th'st'nes.	R	B	P	A	E
J.Parker, lf.	1	0	1	0	1	Hassett, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hommes, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	Snall, 3b.	2	1	0	1	1
Seng, 3b.	2	2	3	3	0	Andrews, c.	2	3	5	0	0
Moran, c.	0	0	8	2	0	Meehan, lf.	1	1	5	1	2
H.P'rker, rf.	0	0	2	1	1	Minton, 1b.	1	2	8	2	1
G't'nrich, p.	2	1	1	3	0	Murphy, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	1	3	2	1	1	Krueger, ss.	0	0	7	2	3
Ebert, ss.	0	2	1	3	1	Holly, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1
Andrews, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Bubser, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	7	9	30	13	4	Totals	6	10*	28	11	8

*One out when wining run scored.

Auburns ....0 0 0 2 3 0 0 1 0 1—7
Featherstones ....1 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Featherstones, 3; Auburns, 2. Two base hit—Gertenrich. Home run—Andrews. Double play—Krueger-Holly-Minton. Base on balls—Off Gertenrich, 4; off Bubser, 1. Struck out—By Gertenrich, 7; by Bubser, 4. Umpire—Tindill. Time of game—2:20.

Spaldings, 8; Mandel Bros., 0.

Roach pitched a great game for the Spaldings at Stony Island avenue and Sixty-seventh street yesterday, allowing the Mandel Bros. only two hits. Batteries: Roach and Adams and Glendon and Cassabone. Score by innings:

Spaldings ....0 0 2 0 0 6 0 0 0—8
Mandel Bros.............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Other Games Yesterday.

The B. and B. Oil company's team defeated the Rialtons, 19 to 0, yesterday. Batteries, Hughes and Hughes and Frank and Zechlin.

At Elgin yesterday the Elgins defeated the Lake Views by 13 to 2. Batteries: Elgin, Pepple and Richards; Lake View, Barrett and Sullivan.

The North Chicagos defeated the Clippers Sunday morning by a score of 16 to 2. Batteries—Gallagher and Stock for North Chicago; Jones and Johnson for Clippers.

Bald and His Trainer Part.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—Eddie Bald is in Philadelphia alone, his trainer and mentor of the last two seasons and the best man for the position Bald ever had outside of Asa Windle, being in Albany. The champion and MacDonald have split. MacDonald would not stand for Bald's shilly-shallying ways of training and for the French style of training which Bald adopted in Buffalo during the last week. Bald has been far from his usual form this season, and has been irritable and cross in consequence. He has taken reproof from MacDonald with ill grace, and the trouble culminated a few nights ago when MacDonald vainly endeavored to get Bald to bed so that he might be prepared to do his best at Philadelphia. Bald demurred and trouble ensued which resulted in MacDonald leaving his charge here to shift for himself, and going to Albany. The false friends who were instrumental in bringing this about are going around the streets of Buffalo now decrying the poor form of the champion and expressing wonder in strong terms at his poor showing, which they were instrumental in bringing about.

Bald and Miller Go to Europe.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—George A. Banker, the Pittsburg cyclist, sailed yesterday for Europe, accompanying Bourotte, the French middle-distancer; Trainer Mercier, the leading European trainer; the Jallu brothers of France, the French pacers; and Charlie Miller, the long distance champion, who has arrangements made in Europe for four unpaced long distance races. The start of Banker for the other side is considerable of a surprise, and is due to his having come more rapidly into good form than he expected to do with his little training done this spring. Banker has ridden with the riders at Philadelphia, and these riders say he is as great a rider as when in '94, '95, and '96 he carried the American colors through to victory in many great European races. Banker ranked second to Zimmerman in Europe, and was a distinct success where Kiser, Johnny Johnson, Murphy, and MacDonald were called failures. The party sailed on the French liner today at about the time Michael, the Welsh-American, and Linton, the Welshman, were battling for honors a few miles away at the Manhattan Beach track. Banker decided to go in a hurry. He will compete in the Grand Prix races at Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, and Lille and in the Austrian Derby. He will make the tour one of money-making, and being contracted for by no track will enter all over Europe.

THREE STAKES ARE LEFT

WASHINGTON PARK RACING MEETING TO CLOSE THIS WEEK.

Drexel, Hyde Park, and Wheeler Handicap Remain to Be Decided—Brilliant Field Expected in the Three-Year-Old Event—Hyde Park the Premier Two-Year-Old Race—Wheeler Handicap Second Only to the Derby—Entries for Today's Races.

Washington Park's brilliant race meeting comes to a close on next Saturday and the closing week will witness the running of three of the best stakes of the meeting—the Drexel, at one mile, for 3-year-olds, tomorrow, the rich Hyde Park Stakes for 2-year-olds on Thursday, and the famous Wheeler Handicap on Saturday, the last named stake being second only to the Derby in value and general importance.

Among those engaged in the Drexel are Pingree, Traverser, Bangle, Hurly Burly, Candle Black, Floronso, Goodrich, Al Fresco, St. Callatine, Bannockburn, Ben Hadad, Richard J., Lieber Karl, Tom Collins, John Bright, Pink Coat, and Dave Waldo. It looks as if a large and excellent field should go to the post. By the conditions of the stake those which have not won a race of the value of $1,500 will get a three-pound allowance and the worst penalty will be five pounds. There is plenty of promise of an interesting contest in the list of possible starters and the race is almost certain to be one of the best of the meeting, although its value does not compare with some of the others.

The Hyde Park is the premier 2-year-old stake of the West. In it for the first time the youngsters are asked to negotiate three-quarters of a mile and the difference in distance from previous stakes always adds an element of uncertainty to the result. By the conditions Mr. Schorr's W. Overton will have to carry 126 pounds, but the three-time stake winner of the meeting is pretty certain to be the favorite, nevertheless. Some high-class youngsters at the track are missing from the list of eligibles. Santello was not entered, neither was T. C. McDowell's great filly Spirituelle, the Kentucky turfman having named Rush instead. Pat Dunne named Survivor, but not Allyar. Nevertheless, there will be Formero, Kentucky Colonel, Toluca, Jolly Roger, Holland, Black Venus, Gold Fox, Olinthus, and others to dispute for the event.

Wheeler Handicap on Saturday.

The Wheeler Handicap, at one and a quarter miles, with its $4,000 added, probably will furnish a grand finale to the meeting, although it can hardly be expected to be so brilliant a one as was the Wheeler Handicap of 1893. Secretary Howard will announce the weights tonight, there being no less than seventy-five nominations. Among the leading candidates are Simon W., The Roman, Candelaria, Morte Fonse, Dr. Shepard, Bangle, White Frost, Imp, What er Lou, Candle Black, Goodrich, Al Fresco, Boanerges, Bannockburn, Judge Denny, Elusive, Satsuma, Macy, Isabey, John Bright, Pink Coat, and Dave Waldo.

The great record breaking performances at Washington Park on Saturday were in themselves sufficient to establish the present meeting as a success from the standpoint of high-class racing. As between the two performances that of Goodrich, weight considered, is regarded as the more meritorious. Goodrich's career is another evidence of the value of patience in training racehorses. Goodrich, who did nothing as a 2-year-old, was thought to be a wonder because of his work early this spring, but proved a great disappointment when put to racing, and thousands of dollars were lost in backing him in his early races. Then it was accepted that he was a failure and little was expected of him until this present Washington Park meeting, during which he has shown phenomenal improvement and is now likely to develop into a great stake horse.

There was little gossip going on yesterday in relation to the much talked of war that was to be waged between the Harlem and Hawthorne tracks. It is said that the brush between Corrigan and George Rose will be smoothed over and that the owner and lessee of the Hawthorne track will work in harmony. It is thought a compromise is sure to be effected—in fact already has been effected—between the Harlem and Hawthorne managements, and that Harlem will run a meeting beginning next Monday, to be followed by a meeting later on at Hawthorne.

Entries for thirteen stakes to the fall meeting at Harlem close tonight at midnight.

Work of the Jockeys.

Jockey Clawson continues to lead the riders at Washington Park. Hildreth's lad piloted twelve winners last week, an average of two a day. Burns had eight winners during the week. The following table shows the list of winning jockeys during the Washington Park meeting:

Jockeys.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.
Clawson	29	16	18	30
T. Burns	17	15	8	18
C. Thorpe	15	10	11	22
H. Martin	11	11	14	31
Caywood	9	12	10	26
W. Martin	7	7	5	8
N. Turner	5	5	5	18
A. Barrett	5	4	4	11
McNickles	2	1	2	14
C. Sloan	1	3	1	15
J. Reiff	1	1	1	5
H. Williams	1	1	1	6
Rose	1	0	2	5
L. Reiff	1	0	0	1

Entries for Today.

Following are today's entries at Washington Park:

First race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Trimuda, 102 pounds; Whitcomb, 104; Dorothy III., 104; Double Dummy, 104; Necedah, 104; Roger B., 106; Can't Dance, 106; Sidonian, 107.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Freak, 100 pounds; Tulla Fonso, 100; Fontainebleu, 103; Seyens, 105; Pat Cleburne, 105; Facade, 105; Souchon, 107; Frank Bell, 107; Frank Ireland, 108; Arthur McKnight, 108; Prince McClurg, 108; Gauntlet, 108; Sea Lion, 110; Hardy Pardee, 110; Batten, 118.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Teutonna, 102 pounds; Bernardillo, 104; Cyclone II., 106; Bishop Reed, 107; Goose Liver, 107; Dunois, 107; George H. Ketcham, 107; Joe Clark, 109.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Lady Ellerslie, 93 pounds; Afamada, 93; Mary Black, 93; Red Gidd, 95; Dan Rice, 98; St. Alfonses D., 98; Joe Ullman, 104; Tartarian, 106; Treopia, 107; Bellicoso, 109.

Fifth race, 1 3-16 miles, selling—Pinar del Rio, 86 pounds; Mr. Easton, 88; Official, 91; Mistleton, 91; Friar John, 100; Tonto, 101; Yuba Dam, 101; Treachery, 101; Muskalonge, 106.

Sixth race, 1 3-16 miles, selling—Heigh Ho, 86 pounds; Found, 89; Tom Calvert, 94; Don Orsino, 94; George Krats, 100; Collins, 106; Forte, 91.

Croker's High-Priced Selling Plater.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 17.—Richard Croker bought an English horse yesterday at the highest price paid in many years for a selling plater. He bid up a young runner named Little Saint, which won the Juvenile Plate at Sandowne Park, to 1,600 guineas. The colt was practically unknown, and entered the selling plate race at 50 sovereigns. At odds of 3 to 1 he won in fine style. Croker had his eye on the horse, considered him a most promising runner, and determined to secure him at any cost. Grateley's stable entered Little Saint on a gamble low price, thinking nobody would notice him, but reckoned without Croker. At the sale after the race there was a spirited contest between Grateley, Croker, and Captain Bewicke. The latter retired at 1,200 guineas. Grateley held out until Croker bid 1,600. Croker thinks he has a great bargain. The highest previous price paid for a selling plater was 1,410 guineas for the American horse Somatose after winning at Newmarket.

Today's Entries at St. Louis.

First race, 5 furlongs, for maidens—Bolerie, 105 pounds; Havel, 105; Lady Memphis, 105; Lilly Paxton, 105; Mountain Dew, 105; Peggy M., 105; Sidtilla, 105.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Miss Lizzie, 99 pounds; Lady of the West, 99; Chiquita II., 99; Fanchon, 99; Regatta, 99; R. B. Sack, 101; Gittings, 101; Vandyke, 101; Ups and Downs, 104; Sir Dick, 104.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Confession, 85 pounds; H. H. Gardner, 87; Serf, 89; King Elkwood, 91; Judge Steadman, 93; Sir Rolla, 93; Basquil, 102.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Frank Sigman, 85 pounds; Miss Verne, 89; Purity, 98; David, 110; Gibraltar, 112.

Fifth race, 13-16 mile, selling—La Verna, 88 pounds; Nora S., 88; Naoma, 88; Glenower, 99; Wiggins, 99; Ed Gartland, 99; Cotton Plant, 99; Count Fonso, 99; Siddubia, 99; Little Billee, 101; Hush, 101; Lady Callahan, 101; Horseshoe Tobacco, 102; Silver Set, 103; High Test, 107.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Rebel Jack, 88 pounds; Empress Josephine, 92; Elsmore, 92; Can I See 'Em, 95; Dewdrop, 98; Amber Glints, 98; Mrs. Bradshaw, 98; Cecil, 98; Tulare, 98; Tutuilla, 98; Anger, 100; Moralist, 103; Uncle Abb, 105; Jack of Hearts, 101; Tranby, 102, barred in the betting.

Today's Brighton Beach Entries.

First race, selling, 1 mile—Banquo II., 115 pounds; Tinge, 114; Debride, 111; Juno, 110; Endeavor, Forget, The Governor, 109 each; Calculation, 104; Mr. Kaltenbach, Glenoine, 102 each; Octave, Ella Daly, 97 each.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Maid of Harlem, Effervescent, Tendresse, La Cheviot, Marion Claire, Lady Dora, Incandescent, Skyscraper, Diminutive, Tut Tut, Helen Thomas, and Lepida, 105 pounds each.

Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—Wauwego, Yodan, Brass, Julius Caesar, Falsehood, High Priest, 105 pounds each; Sculptor, Ortos, 102 each; Newtown Belle, Fairy Dale, Mrs. Trumbridge, 100 each; Suspect, 97; Deal, George Conway, 105 each; Dancer, Bundy, 102 each.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Peep o' Day, 120 pounds; Dr. Catlett, 120; Bannick, 112; Tripping, 110; Linstock, 104; Premier, 100; Lady Marian, 98.

Fifth race, handicap, 5 furlongs—Rusher, 126 pounds; Whiplash, 122; Caoutchouc, 119; Jack Point, 117; Muggins, 112; Mail Bag, 111; Task Master, 110; Mark Miles, 102; Al Reeves, 98.

Sixth race, 1 1-6 miles—Burlesque, 119 pounds; Charanteus, 113; Murillo, 104; Decanter, 104; Our Johnny, Free Lance, 106 each; Nosey, Aurum, Latson, 94 each; Komourasaki, Fanetta, 99 each.

CHICAGO OARSMEN MAKE READY

For the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association Regatta at Toronto Next Month.

Chicago oarsmen are making ready for and hope to be well represented and to make a favorable showing at the thirtieth annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing association to be held at Toronto on Aug. 10 and 11. The committee at Toronto has completed all the arrangements for the event, which promises to be the most successful ever held under the auspices of the association.



HOWELL, THE AMERICAN, A RECORD-MAKER AT HENLEY.

Chicago is represented in the association by the Delaware, Farragut, Iroquois, Ogden, Union, and Evanston clubs.

Entries for the events will close on July 27. The races will be as follows, open to all club members of the association:

Junior single sculls, senior single sculls, junior double sculls, senior double sculls, junior pair-oared shells, senior pair-oared shells, junior four-oared shells, senior four-oared shells, four-oared gigs. In all the above events the distance will be three-fourths of a mile and return, and in tandem and single paddling one-half a mile straightaway.

The citizens of Toronto have provided individual gold medals for the winners. The local Committee of Arrangements is composed of H. Piper, E. Hanlon, E. A. Thompson, F. Lloyd, J. J. Ryan, E. Sullivan, Frank Nelson, A. N. Garrett, Frank H. Elmore, R. L. Patterson, Major Harston, A. L. Eastmure. Officers of the association will be elected at the meeting. Charles Catlin of Chicago is a member of the Executive board and will probably be reëlected if he cares for the honor.

Peabody to Race with Professionals.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—Earl W. Peabody, the Chicago amateur who won 111 firsts last season, lowering the record of Zimmerman for a season's work on the path, is again in form and anxious to extend his sphere without entering the professional class. He has accordingly written to Chairman Mott asking permission for the arrangement at the national meet at Indianapolis of a race with either Gardiner, Cooper, or Bald, according as to which of these riders may be in the lead in the official standing of the league at the time. Peabody has made no effort to compete regularly this season, but has been taking the best of care of himself. Last fall while in the South he repeatedly beat out the first-class men in sprinting, and they urged him to join the professional class at that time. This his father will not allow him to do.

General Sporting Notes.

At Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, tonight there will be a wrestling match between Hale and Adamson.

Toledo, O., July 17.—[Special.]—Roger Bresnahan, the former Washington pitcher, was today ordered to report for duty with the Minneapolis team at Indianapolis next Tuesday.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 16.—[Special.]—The State meet of the Missouri Division, L. A. W., will be held at St. Joseph, July 26, 27, and 28, the last two days being given entirely to racing. The program consists of six professional and eight amateur events. About $1,000 will be distributed in cash and prizes. A new quarter-mile track has been constructed especially for this meet. The entries for the handicaps close July 23.

TRACING THE KANSAS BANDITS.

Andover Train Robbers Are Part of a Gang That Looted Two Post-offices.

Wichita, Kas., July 17.—[Special.]—It has been ascertained that the two men who held up the 'Frisco passenger train at Andover last night are part of the gang which robbed the postoffices at Danville and Crystal Springs, in Harper County, last Wednesday.

Word was received here today that the robbers went a few miles south of Andover and then turned directly north. Here they held up a farmer, but got only a dollar in silver and a watch.

The train officials say that the robbers got less than $400 from the express car.

Charles Donaldson, the citizen who attempted to notify the train officials and was shot by the robbers, will probably die.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—Arrived—Davis.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Business, Lily. Cleared—Wheat—Viking, Vinland, Buffalo.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Manola, Martha, Chicago; Yukon, Bartlett and tow, Lake Erie.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Joliet. Cleared—Pratt, Ashtabula, Ash. Fairport; Devereaux, Cleveland.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Melbourne, Ralph and consort, Lily Smith and consorts. Down—Frost, Omaha.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Corona, Minnesota, Gawn, Queen of West. Cleared—Corsica, Havana, Schuck, Lake Erie ports.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Maricopa, Maida, Maryland, Manchester, Merrimac, R. Mills, Kearsarge. Cleared—Nassau, Green Bay; Manhattan, Escanaba.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Trevor, Sweetheart, Gladstone, Marion, Arthur, Toltec, Miztec, Ralph, Harold, Roby, Becker, Alva. Cleared—Coal—Roby, Duluth; Harold, Chicago. Light—Nyanza, Ogarita, Duluth. Down—Pringle and barges, Ogemaw, Gardner, Holland, Benton, Bissell.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — Louisiana, Two Parkers, Norwalk, Mather, whaleback, Stevens. Departed—Bradley and consorts, Carpenter and consorts, Smith No. 2, Lake Erie, lumber; Normandie, Fryer, whaleback, Yukon, Vega, Bartlett, Two Harbors, light; Aloha, Ashland, light; Fayette Brown, Sitka, McWilliams, Sam Mitchell, Queen City, Glasgow, Waldo, Two Hundred One, Hundred Fifteen, Lake Erie, ore; Arabian, Prescott, grain; Roman, Parry Sound, flour.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—McVittie, Commodore, 1 a. m.; Aztec and consort, 1:30; America, 3:40; Corona, 5; Starrucca, 6; Prentice and consorts, 7:10; Helena, Topeka, 8; St. Lawrence, 9:30; Panther, 9:40; Saxon, 11; Lotus, Saranac, 1 p. m.; Elfin-Mere, 1:10; Egan, 1:30; Manitou, Folsom, Mitchell, 5:40; Adella Shores, 6:10. Down—Crescent City, midnight; Mecosta, 3 a. m.; Murphy, 3:10; Cambria, 8; Langdon, 8:10; Mohawk, 8:40; Rosedale, 9:40; Whitaker and consort, 9:50; Luff, 10:20; Two Boyces, 11:10; Flint, 1:30 p. m.; George Gould, 3:30; Argonaut, 6:30. Wind west, light, hazy.

Down—Buffalo, 8:20; Spencer, Pennington, 9:10. Calm, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Johnson, 10 last night; Devereux, 2 a. m.; Chisholm, Quayle, 5; Joliet, 5:30; Rosemount, 8:30; Andaste, Northern Wave, Berlin, 8:40; Wawatam, 9:20; Cadillac, Nicaragua, 10:30; Crescent City, 11; Grover, Rhodes, noon; Tempest, Manitoba, 2 p. m.; Mitchell, whaleback, King, 3:20; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 4; Mohawk, 4:40; Selwyn Eddy, 5; Linn, 6:20. Down—Sacramento, 8:30 last night; Curry, Naples, 11; Northern King, midnight; Hopkins, Racine, Yankee, Japan, 3:30 a. m.; La Salle, Arabia, 4:20; Fairbairn, Corliss, Russell, 6; Pickands, Clint, Shores, 8:20; Adams, 9:20; Black Rock, Preston, Centurion, Republic, 12:40 p. m.; Northland, 1; Cherokee, Chippewa, 1:30; Shrigley, Choctaw, 2; Owen, Michigan, 2:30; Zenith City, 4; Carnegie, Owen, 6.

Up—Linn, 6:20; Northwest, Oglesby, Colorado, Prentice, Middlesex, Halsted, 8. Down—Mariposa, Marcia, 7; Forbes, McLachlan, 8:40.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Inter Ocean and consort, 11:30 last night; Wolf, 11:40; Spokane, midnight; Wallula, 1 a. m.; Neshoto, 1:40; Griffin, 2; Superior City, 2:20; Langell Boys, Comstock, 3:30; Miami and consort, 4; Globe, 4:30; Lincoln and consort, Continental, Holland, 5; Frontenac, 5:10; Tilley, 5:20; Italia, Maritana, 5:30; Pioneer, Coralia, 6; M. T. Greene, 6:10; Wade, Schuylkill, 7:50; Ira Owen, 8:10; Roumania, Barium, Davidson, 8:40; Clinton and consorts, 9; Lansing, 9:20; Colonial, Halleran, Uganda, 10; James, 10:30; Russia, 10:50; W. C. West, Neilson, Whitworth, 11; Nipigon and consort, 12:20 p. m.; Huron City, 12:30; Chicago, 2:50; Hennepin, 4:30; Bulgaria, Amazon, 5:10; Rockefeller and consorts, 5:40; Westford and consort, 6:50; Morley, 7; Jesse Farwell and consort, 7:20; Nelson Mills and consorts, 7:30; Cormorant and consorts, Conestoga, 7:40. Down—Business, midnight; John Hall and consort, 2:20 a. m.; George Farwell, 4:30; Venice, Parnell, 4:40; Algonquin, 4:50; Oades, 5; Richards and consort, 6; Iron King, Iron Queen, 7:40; Wilbur, 7:30; Drake, 8:30; Niagara [wood], 9:20; Wotan and consorts, Glidden and consort, 10; Empire City, Gratwick [wood], 11; Superior, noon; Yakima, 12:50 p. m.; Onoko, 1:30; Maggie Duncan and consorts, 2:10; Arthur Orr, 4; Seguin, 5:40; Lehigh, 6:10.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Guido, Pierport; A. W. Luckey, E. Buckley, Manistee; City of Toledo, Cecil Bay; F. Hinton, Marquette; Sachem, Cheboygan; Ida, Menominee; Clara, Bark River; L. A. Simpson, Ludington; Seattle, Oscoda. Iron ore—Majestic, Ashland. Mdse.—German, Depot Harbor.

Cleared—Mdse.—P. Foster, Fairport; New York, Seneca, Buffalo. Light—W. Wing, Manistee; R. Kanters, Otter Creek.

CORBETT NOW TRAINING.

TAKING NO CHANCES IN HIS COMING MATCH WITH "KID" M'COY.

Ex-Champion Appreciates the Hoosier's Strength and Ability, Which the Latter Is Further Developing at Saratoga—Whole Affair Arranged with a Neatness and Dispatch That Smack of Olden Times Pugilism—Sharkey Fighting with His Pen.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—The speed with which the Corbett-McCoy articles were drawn up and signed reminds one of the good old days of pugilism, when it was the style to fight and talk afterward, and the generosity displayed by the former champion in conceding every point to his ambitious young rival in order to get on a match smacks of the scorn John L. Sullivan always displayed for the technicalities. The whole preliminary business was quickly and neatly done.

The big fight is to take place in Buffalo before the Hawthorne Athletic club, between Sept. 10 and 19, and will be by far the most important pugilistic event of the year 1898. Corbett has started training at Asbury Park and McCoy has left for Saratoga, where he will start in on his work early this week. The principals in this match are far and away the most scientific big fellows that ever stepped into a ring, so the manner in which they punch, jab, guard, and block should be beautiful, indeed, to gaze upon.

Corbett will prepare as carefully as he did for his meeting with Fitzsimmons, and not for a second will he commit the incomparable error of holding his man cheap. He was delighted with the showing made by McCoy in the fight with Dan Creedon at Long Island City last December, and stated that he considered the young Hoosier one of the cleverest men that ever donned a pair of gloves. He appreciates McCoy's ability, and will be careful accordingly. James J. is greatly pleased with the New Jersey resort, and said today that he believes he will be in far better trim when the day of the fight arrives than he ever was for any previous battle. Considine and a few others will make him favorite in the betting, but there will be enough McCoy money around to cover most of the Corbett wagers.

The "Kid" is greatly pleased with the prospects of a meeting with the former champion. Until two months ago these men were close friends, but their cordial relations became strained when Corbett jumped into the ring after Ruhlin had been bested at Syracuse and wanted to put up money and sign articles then and there for a match with McCoy. The public remembers that Corbett was hasty, and that it was pleased because McCoy took his time about arranging matters. There has been a good deal of talk around sporting centers and in the newspapers to the effect that this is to be a "fake" fight, but the world is full of pessimists and suspicious persons.

Sharkey has come out with an answer to the challenge issued by Corbett and declares that the former champion does not want to meet him. He can hardly expect to arrange any such double meeting as he proposes with Corbett and McCoy, so devotees of the boxing game and the reading public in general have suggested that he name a meeting place and date and consult with James J. as to whether or not there shall be a fight between the two. Sharkey's communication is as follows:

"I am surprised that Corbett had the gumption to put himself on record as replying to my challenge, as I know he has no idea of ever fulfilling his statement to meet me. It is merely an advertisement to boom the coming show with McCoy, and they will sadly need it, as it is plain to the public they are only fighting for the pictures, as there is no proviso in the articles of agreement in case of police interference, which should have been done.

"I will make this statement to Fitzsimmons: I will box him any number of rounds, from one to twenty-five, every dollar to the winner; but, like all my other challenges, I don't expect to hear from it, save only replies through the press. I will agree to any fair man to referee the contest between Corbett, Fitzsimmons, and myself, so now let them make good."

FINANCIERS OF THE RING.

Gossip Set a Going by the Selection of "Honest John" Kelly as Referee.

There is the widest divergence of opinion concerning the relative merits of Corbett and McCoy, and it looks as if the approaching contest between the men at Buffalo, if it be permitted to come off, will attract a big crowd of sporting men. Nevertheless there already has been considerable gossip about the money-making feature of the contest. Both Corbett and McCoy belong strictly to the class of what might be called the "good financiers of the prize ring." The former has made a fortune out of the reputation he has gained with his fighting ability, and McCoy has probably earned more, in proportion to what he has as yet accomplished in the ring, than any other man who ever lived. It probably would be unfair to intimate that Corbett ever had engaged in anything resembling a hippodrome, for the battles engaged in by the ex-champion have always been hard fought on his side.

But several things have caused sporting men to talk as if they looked with some suspicion on the approaching match. There is not the confidence in McCoy that there is in Corbett, the Indianian always having been regarded more or less as a man who was never looking for any possible chance of getting the worst of a financial bargain.

Probably the feature that has caused as much gossip as anything else is the agreement on "Honest John" Kelly as referee. Why McCoy should consent to accept Kelly as referee, if he is anxious to defeat Corbett, when it is a matter of pugilistic history, that never has been contradicted, that Kelly allowed Corbett to foul Mitchell at Jacksonville in the most flagrant manner without penalizing him, is the thing that the sporting critics cannot understand. It looks as if McCoy would naturally look to some man who never had shown any such favoritism toward the man he is to meet—that is, if he set great store by the coming contest in Buffalo. Kelly's selection as referee will certainly not add to the importance that will be attached to the Corbett-McCoy fight in England, where Kelly's inefficiency, as shown at Jacksonville, is well known.

Then, too, the gossip about Kelly's action in stopping the Lavigne-Everhardt fight at New York in October, 1896, has been heard everywhere that fighting has been discussed. The fight was to be twenty-five rounds, and Kelly stopped it and awarded the decision to Lavigne in the twenty-fourth, the action causing astonishment, not because it was awarded to Lavigne, who had the better of it, but because Everhardt was in no worse condition in the twenty-fourth than he had been for several preceding rounds, and would easily have lasted the designated number of rounds. Following the decision came a lot of talk to the effect that Kelly had bet largely that the fight would not last the full limit.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE THEATERS

Last Week of "Shenandoah" at McVicker's—"A Flag of Truce" at Hopkins'—Other Bills.

"Shenandoah" began the final week of its presentation at McVicker's Theater last evening. The theater will be closed after Saturday night for repairs and alterations, and will not open again until the fall season.

The week at Hopkins' began last evening with a new bill. Another war play, William Haworth's "A Flag of Truce," was presented, and the vaudeville program included Harry Allister, Annie St. Tel, Morton and Revelle, and Annie Laughton.

The Masonic Temple Roof Theater has a good bill scheduled for the week, with William and Walker and others on the program. Souvenirs will be given on Thursday evening.

The Henry burlesque company will remain another week at Sam T. Jack's.

Numerous changes have been made in the bill at the Great Northern Roof Garden. Among the new performers are Ralph Bell, comedian; Rench and Kebbedy, knockabouts; the Ebdon Quartet, cake walk, and Miss Emma Carus.

Battle of Santiago in Fireworks.

An interesting and timely feature of Pain's new war spectacle, "Cuba," is the nightly reproduction of the battle of Santiago, in which several warships and a fortress are destroyed after a terrific bombardment. This will be done every night this week. Admiral Dewey's portrait in lines of fire remains on the program, and the big set piece which reads, "Have We Remembered the Maine?" The specialty bill has been changed.

Persian Wedding Ceremony.

In Persia a bonfire plays an important part in the marriage ceremony, the ceremony being read over in front of it.

AGUINALDO HAS SIX THOUSAND MEN WHO ARE FULLY ARMED.

Can Raise More if Need Be, and Has Formulated a Plan of Action Against Manila Which Includes Co-operation with Gen. Merritt.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY E. W. HARDEN TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Manila Bay, June 6.—General Emilio Aguinaldo, the chief of the Philippine insurgents, occupies a fine palace as his military headquarters. He has fought four battles already with the Spaniards and been victorious in all. The Spanish lost 125 killed, 200 wounded, and 1,400 taken prisoners; General Aguinaldo has lost twelve killed and ten wounded.

General Aguinaldo has 6,500 fully armed troops and can raise as many more if he can get arms for them. He has a carefully elaborated plan of action, which includes cooperation with the United States troops. Aguinaldo left these islands last February, when the Spanish Governor General purchased peace.

General Aguinaldo, the leader of the native insurgents, is a man of only 26 years, but he appears fully ten years older. He is a native of the islands and is a full-blooded Manilan, whose people have been native leaders for generations. They are wealthy, too, and Aguinaldo has contributed freely of his time and money to the relief of his fellow islanders.

When Governor General Augusti purchased peace he cabled word of it to Madrid and received the thanks of the Queen. He got out six-sheet poster proclamations of triumph with his own picture on them and organized a big parade, with much artillery banging and thirteen brass bands in one bunch, all playing different tunes.

And then Dewey arrived.

Every native is an insurgent. Couriers are now going through the islands telling of Spanish defeat and rousing their countrymen. I had an interview with General Aguinaldo.

"Our central government is at Cavite," he said. "I am appointing an officer to control each province. My present intention is to either capture the troops guarding the approaches to Manila or drive them back into Manila and invest all the entrances to the city on the west and south. Our troops from Bulacan will invest all the entrances from the north, and with the American fleet investing the sea approaches from the east there will be absolutely no communication from the outside world into the City of Manila.

"I am confident my troops will be able to accomplish this without difficulty."

POLICEMAN PERLL IS BADLY BEATEN WITH A FLATIRON.

Ira H. Raines and His Son Say They Mistook the Patrolman for a Burglar—Victim Is Skeptical.

Policeman Nicholas Perll of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station occupies a cot at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, heavy bandages concealing five deep scalp wounds. Ira H. Raines and his son, Thomas Raines, 95 Townsend street, are locked up at the station charged with assaulting Perll at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The flatiron which the men confess to using as a weapon on Perll is on exhibition at the station.

Raines and his son say they attacked the policeman in the belief that he was a burglar, and they and Mrs. Raines say that when the mistake was discovered they did all they could to aid him. Perll, however, declared to his superior officers that he cried out that he was a policeman when he was hit with the iron the first time, and that he was told in profane language that it did not make any difference if he was. Raines is a foreman for the Garden City Paving and Post company.

Perll's fellow-patrolmen are not convinced of the unintentional nature of the assault. They contend that darkness would not conceal the form of a police helmet at a distance of a few feet.

The injured man's story is to the effect that he heard the cry of burglars while walking in Townsend near Locust street after midnight. The cry came from a narrow passageway between two houses leading to the Raines house in the rear of 95 Townsend street. He entered and was confronted by an unclad man, Ira H. Raines, who demanded if he were the burglar. Perll reproved the man for his appearance and ordered him back into the house, saying that he was a policeman.

Raines said that he had seen a man with a white cap at a window and asked the policeman to look for him. Perll found no sign of burglars, but in three-quarters of an hour heard the shout again.

He ran down the narrow walk and was ascending the steps when the door was thrown open and two men attacked him, one striking him with the flatiron on the head, breaking through the helmet. He had no chance to defend himself and was beaten into unconsciousness. Patrolmen Stapleton, Baynes, Mathews, and O'Malley were attracted by the noise and arrested Raines and his son. Perll was taken to the hospital in the police ambulance. There it was said his chance of recovery was good.

PHILIPPINES A RICH FIELD.

S. Fredericks Says Under American Rule They Would Prove Valuable to Investors.

S. Fredericks of New York City, who has been in the Philippines for several months, passed through Chicago yesterday en route to the East. It is his purpose, so he said at the Leland, where he registered, to try to interest capitalists in Philippine investments, which he thinks are destined to prove exceedingly valuable if those islands come under American control, as he thinks they will.

"The islands are marvelously rich in natural resources," he said, "and under such stable governmental conditions as would be insured by American control, or any of the larger European nations for that matter, are certain to become a most profitable field of investment. I believe they are destined to fall to America, but in any event they never again will be given over to Spanish misrule.

"I have become so impressed with the opportunities they offer to capital that I am determined to see if I cannot interest some of my New York friends and other capitalists in the desirability of putting some money there.

"The Germans fully realize the value of the islands, and it is for this reason they are so eager to get a footing there. The manner of the Germans in Manila in spite of Dewey's victory has been such as to lead one to think they believed their country would in the end come into the practical control of affairs. Among themselves they have talked with an airy confidence of what they would do when they were at the head of affairs, and on more than one occasion I have heard them ridicule the suggestion that the United States would ever possess the islands.

"The Germans are unquestionably largely responsible for the determined stand which the Spaniards have made there. They have fraternized with them and encouraged them in every way to continue the war. I think their idea is to have the struggle there prolonged as much as possible with the hope that complications may arise which will deprive this country of the legitimate fruits of its victory.

"Admiral Dewey is, however, handling matters there with rare tact, and while the Germans profess to admire him, they secretly entertain any but cordial feelings for him. He is a big stumbling block in what seems to be their well defined plans."

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., up to date, leading photographers, McVicker's Theater Bldg.



The drummer who tries to talk a merchant into purchasing a bill of goods may be handicapped by a face rendered unsightly by pimples and blotches and by a foul breath. Some men imagine that bad health does not handicap them in business. A bigger mistake was never made. The slightest disorder may be the biggest kind of a detriment to a business man. An unsightly skin is caused by impurities of the blood. A foul breath means a weak stomach, an impaired digestion and an inactive liver. A sweet breath means that the stomach is sweet, the digestion good, the liver active and the bowels regular. It is an indication of a thoroughly constitutional sweetness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, gives edge to the appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the great blood-purifier. It makes the eye brighter, the skin clearer, the breath sweeter and the step more elastic. It imparts both mental and bodily activity. It cures all diseases resulting from impurities in the blood. Found at all medicine stores.

"I was a complete wreck; appetite gone, nervous system impaired; could not sleep; and was so weak that I could not stand on my feet ten minutes," writes Miss Ella Bartley, of No. 213½ South Grant Ave., Columbus, Ohio. "I only weighed 95½ pounds. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me and now I have an excellent appetite, sleep soundly and my friends say they never saw me so well."



A man or woman who neglects constipation suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

TO FILL your veins with rich and healthy blood—to increase your weight—to strengthen brain, nerves and muscle—don't look to drugs—nature does not make flesh and blood from drugs—drink

AREND'S KUMYSS.

It is a treat for a weak and irritable stomach—and it works wonders on weak and delicate people. Its remarkable nourishing and strengthening property, and its easy digestibility, make it the most suitable food at the sick bed.

When sick and tired of taking drugs, and when at a loss how to regain your health, throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in AREND'S KUMYSS.

Send for pamphlet. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

PIMPLES CURED BY CUTICURA SOAP

Before using CUTICURA SOAP, my face and hands were just as rough as could be and my face was all covered with pimples. I was unfit to look at, but after using CUTICURA SOAP three weeks, my face was equal to velvet.
Feb. 6, 1898. PAUL DUPRE, Chaler, La.

I suffered with blackheads and pimples for two or three years until it became chronic. I tried everything imaginable, but it did me no good. CUTICURA SOAP cured me.
Feb. 20, '98. L. V. GILLIAM, Oak P. O., Va.

I was troubled for eight years with pimples on the face. I commenced using CUTICURA SOAP. In a very short time the pimples all disappeared and my skin is now in a healthy condition. JAMES FOSTER,
Feb. 17, 1898. Dixmont, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Prevent and Cure Pimples," mailed free.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CHICAGO, July 16th, 1898.

The following work will be required by the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners:

FURNISHING ELECTRIC LIGHT ARC LAMP POLES.

SETTING ELECTRIC LIGHT ARC LAMP POLES.

FURNISHING ELECTRIC LIGHT CABLE.

Sealed proposals will be received by West Chicago Park Commissioners, at office in Union Park, until 4 o'clock, p. m., of Tuesday, July 26th, 1898, to furnish and set 33 arc lamp poles, more or less, on Oakley boulevard, and to furnish 31,300 feet, more or less, of lead covered cable for Garfield Park and Washington boulevard, according to plans and specifications which are on file at the engineer's office in Union Park.

Proposals must be made out upon blank forms to be obtained at said office, be addressed to "West Chicago Park Commissioners," indorsed with description of work bid on, and must be accompanied with currency to the amount of 5 per cent of bid, or certified check for the same amount, drawn on a responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, and made payable to order of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

The contractor to whom this work may be awarded will be required to furnish a bond in a sum equal to one-half the amount of the contract, with sureties acceptable to said Park Commissioners.

No proposal will be considered unless the party submitting it shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the West Chicago Park Commissioners of his or their ability, and that he or they have the necessary facilities, together with sufficient pecuniary resources, to fulfill the conditions of the contract.

The West Chicago Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH W. SUDDARD, President.
Attest: ERNEST G. SCHUBERT, Secretary.

IT IS NOT

What you pay for the advertisement, but what the advertisement pays you. It pays to advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 418 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 a. m., July 25, 1898, for furnishing 1,500 Drums, 2,000 Drumheads, batter, 1,000 Drumheads, snare, 1,000 pairs Drum Sticks; 500 Fifes—250 Ab, 250 Bb; 1,000 Handlitters, 1,000 Music Stands. Full information may be obtained on application to undersigned. F. B. JONES, Lieut. Col. and Chief Qr. Mr. U. S. Volunteers.

WAR NEWS.

THE TRIBUNE has better facilities for getting news from the "front" than any newspaper in the West.

PREACH ON WAR THEMES.

CHICAGO PASTORS DRAW LESSONS FROM PRESENT STRIFE.

The Rev. William White Wilson Extols American Patriotism—Greater Interest in Securing Freedom for Cuba than in Getting Gold from Alaska—The Rev. Duncan C. Milner on the Righteousness of the Nation's Cause—Sermons by Other Speakers.

The war with Spain; its effects as a moral agency moving the minds of people in the United States and throughout the world; its meaning in relation to the progress of civilization—these and kindred topics furnished themes for preachers in many Chicago pulpits yesterday. At St. Mark's Episcopal Church in the evening the Rev. William White Wilson preached on "Alaska and Cuba; or, Gold and Patriotism." He said in part:

"A year ago it was the Klondike and gold; now it is Cuba and patriotism. Then we heard much of the mad race for wealth, of man's selfishness, avarice, and desire for riches. The dangers of luxury and debauchery were dwelt upon, and the possibilities of national degeneracy and ruin through greed and dishonesty were held up before us. Our character as a people was being undermined by the desire for gold, which is growing on every hand, and which is emphasized and intensified by the discoveries in Alaska.

"But we see today that our people are not so far gone in base desires for gold as we supposed. There is a power greater than gold. It is patriotism. Thousands of men have gone to the Klondike in the search for wealth, but hundreds of thousands have gone forth in the cause of patriotism. Our nation is, after all, a nation of true freemen and our citizenship is made up of noble-minded and intelligent men who are devoted to the institutions of liberty in which we believe. The 'almighty dollar' has not yet destroyed and never will destroy the spirit of American patriotism.

"Alaska and the Klondike represent to us the prospects of material gain which influence men, but Cuba and the Philippines represent the principles which move the hearts of brave men to deeds of valor in noble and inspiring causes.

"Soon after the great California gold fever our civil war demonstrated that we were not a nation of grasping adventurers, but a band of freemen ready to die in the cause of liberty. Now, immediately upon the heels of the great Klondike excitement, come the providential circumstances that appeal to the patriotism and humanity of our people; and they respond with an alacrity and fidelity that overshadow the hunt for gold with a manifestation of universal benevolence.

"Our patriotism is not a patriotism for gold. This is the characteristic of our enemy, which always has been a nation of greed and oppression. But our patriotism is a holy inspiration that leads us to use our resources for the blessing of all mankind.

"We have more fortunate men to honor today than those who secure great wealth. The soldiers and sailors of our flag, by their heroism and sacrifice, are winning laurels which money cannot buy and are making records which outlast the glitter of gold."

Rev. Duncan C. Milner.

The Rev. Duncan C. Milner preached at Armour Mission in the evening on "Fighting for God and the Right." He said in part:

"There has been much hypocrisy and cant about fighting for God and humanity. Some of the most cruel and shameless wars and persecutions have been carried on in the name of religion. Christianity has been disgraced by these pious pretensions connected with wars that were waged in behalf of greed and to gratify pride and ambition.

"We believe that the war with Spain comes as near to the standard of righteousness as any recorded in history. Our nation, as led by our President, entered upon it with reluctance. There seemed no way out of war unless we should consent to the continued outrages carried on at our doors.

"Victory is coming to our arms. We believe that God is on our side because we are right, and he has also favored us with strength and skill and courage and abundant resources.

"There is much said about the poor Cubans as not worthy of so much sacrifice of life and treasure. It is not the question of the actual value of the Cubans. It is a part of the teaching of Christianity that the strong should help the weak."

Rev. Johnston Myers.

The defeat of the Spanish forces at Santiago furnished a theme for the evening sermon of the Rev. Johnston Myers at Immanuel Baptist Church. He said in part:

"General Toral said on Thursday that the fatal mistake of the Spanish forces was in allowing the Americans to land. He said 'we should have fought them at the water's edge.' Whether he could have prevented a landing we shall never know, but he certainly was right in saying that if they were to resist at all it should have been done as soon as the enemy appeared.

"Such has been the case again and again in other wars. The City of Jerusalem thought it was safe and permitted the Romans to fortify the hills and build the trenches, and then the city was crushed by a merciless siege. Tyre, Sebastopol, and Constantinople suffered similarly. At Boyne the Irish forces smiled as the English began to fill up the marshes and surround the forts. The name of the man who allowed that town to be encircled without resisting is hated in northern Ireland to this day.

"It is just as true in our personal lives. If the soul's enemies are once intrenched and fortified by years, then all hope is gone. Doubt, sinful habit, indifference, come quietly and slowly. They take possession and our souls are in their grasp.

"Face your enemies. Strike right away. If some souls are not to be overpowered by some awful sin they must strike that sin now. It will soon be the flag of truce if it is not the flag of victory quickly."

Bishop Samuel Fallows.

"God in History" was the topic of the morning sermon of Bishop Samuel Fallows at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church. Dr. Fallows said in part:

"Benjamin Franklin, at the age of 84 years, said: 'I believe God governs the universe by his providence.' To the thoughtful student, whatever his religious views may be, it must be apparent that God is in history.

"God has been as conspicuously manifest in the history of the English-speaking people as he was in the history of the Jewish nation. God was with the English nation when the Spanish armada was destroyed and when Napoleon's power was shattered. He was with the American nation when her independence was achieved and in the issue of the civil war, as seen by our now reunited brothers in the South.

"God is in the present war. It means freedom, truth, enlightenment, progress, not only to the former dependencies of Spain, but to Spain itself. It will be equally a revelation to the great powers of the globe. It opens up the world responsibilities of the American people. It suggests the almost omnipotent possibilities for good in the moral union of the great English-speaking races. Surely, God is marching on."

Sermons by Other Speakers.

The Rev. Dr. P. E. Kipp of San Diego, Cal., preached at the Fourth Presbyterian Church both morning and evening. In the morning he said in part:

"We can illustrate the love of God for the world, perhaps, by the simile of war. Some one whom you love has gone. Perhaps you have sent a son to the front. In a manner you have given him as a pledge of the purpose with which we have entered upon this war. We believe it is the holiest war that has ever been undertaken. The motive of this great nation is something higher even than patriotism, for there is selfishness in patriotism. We have entered upon this war for the sake of humanity."

At the West Side Christian Church the Rev. Bruce Brown preached in the evening on the subject: "It Is Better to Whistle than Whine." He said: "Happiness to a great extent is voluntary. Whiners are not workers and workers are not whiners."

Britain's Foreign Sailors.

Among the foreign sailors in the British merchant marine 9,000 are Scandinavians, 5,000 Germans, and 2,000 Russians.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Machine Politics.

Chicago, July 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Under our form of government all there is of sovereignty, absolute and ultimate, resides with the people, and yet the remoteness of the people from the operations of their government is the Pandor's box from which issue most of the public evils, small and great, which afflict the country.

A stranger acquainted with the history and structure of our government would find his credulity challenged at once on entering many of the public offices of this city. He would be impressed with the apologetic air and obsequious conduct of the people—the sovereign in the presence of their agents, the officeholders, and the brusque, almost brutish, demeanor of the officer in the presence of his superiors—the people see this and more as the outgrowth of machine politics and one of its surest phases. These supercilious exhibitions are of rare occurrence in rural districts, where the officer feels indebted to the whole people for his promotion. Far otherwise is it in great cities where the political machines are established. Here the officer is primarily and chiefly indebted to the machine, and hence to its members alone he makes his acknowledgments and bows his obeisance.

The conduct of the machine is still more reprehensible in that its members arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to select candidates for all public positions. Naturally enough they prefer themselves and those most subservient and useful to them. With them political principles are nothing, party nothing, government nothing; office and spoils everything.

The fortunes of this great city should not longer be intrusted to these predatory adventurers. Now that we are tearing down Spanish flags and hoisting our own in lieu thereof it is meet and proper that ours stands for all there is that is pure in a supposed government of the people—a democracy. It is equally befitting that we send abroad as few of the principles and practices of the political machine as may be.

J. T MENEFEE.

Price of Beer.

Chicago, July 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE for the last ten years, also a saloonkeeper for the same length of time. I took some interest in your editorial misstatement on beer. In the first place you say that some time ago the brewers consolidated and put the price of beer from $4 to $5 per barrel, and that later on they began to cut prices, and the beer went back to $4 again. Are you not aware that the brewers consolidated again, and on the 13th of May put the beer from $4 to $5 per barrel, and on the 13th of June the President signed the war revenue bill, and the brewers raised the price of beer to $6 per barrel? You say the saloonkeepers are talking about cutting their glasses down and giving smaller measure. You must be talking of the down-town district. At least 75 per cent of the beer is sold in the outlying districts by the measure, and when the price of beer was cheap big measure was given. Take the Stock-Yards district, for instance. The working people got at least a half gallon of beer for five cents, so they must certainly have reaped the benefit of cheap beer. Now when the price of beer goes up to $6 per barrel, or 83 1-3 per cent, in just one month, the retailer must cut his measure down. You speak of the greedy saloonkeeper wanting $12 a barrel for beer for which he pays $5. What profit do you think the retailer ought to have? In the summer months he sells little of anything but beer, consequently he must make his license, rent, help, gas, water tax, and the support of his family out of a barrel of beer per day. His expenses often foot up $10 a day in the outlying district, say, for instance, south of Thirty-fifth street. I feel as though you had done an injustice to the retailer, who pays at least 55 per cent of the running expenses of the government on the goods he retails. There are annually more people losing their homes and all they possess in the saloon business than in any other business you can mention. It is difficult to explain the cause, unless it is that the people imagine it is a business easily learned, and with large profits easily obtained, but in a few short months they wake up to the fact that the breweries have a mortgage on their homes, and the saloon business is a failure. If you doubt these facts come to the Bridgeport or Stock-Yards district and be convinced. F. P. DECKER.

Loyalty to Country.

Chicago, July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some foreign newspapers unfriendly to the United States in its present struggle, and jealous of the friendly attitude of England towards it, point with menace to the few millions of adopted German and Irish citizens in this country, as though they were not to be trusted in an emergency. Those editors and others who give expression to like sentiments are evidently disposed to measure other's corn in their own bushel. In every war this country has had, the adopted citizens have not been slow in coming to the front. Thousands of them now, both German and Irish, are in the ranks of the United States army, and thousands more will respond when called for. There is down deep in the heart of every intelligent adopted citizen a feeling of honor which binds him in loyalty to his adopted country—a feeling which no other consideration can change or modify—and this is not exceptional but general enough to include all. I believe I know whereof I speak when I assert that no complications of the United States with any other country, even that in which he was born, will ever tempt one of its adopted citizens to become a perjurer, a traitor, and a lifelong dishonored man. As to the feeling of friendship on the part of England, of which the German papers are disposed to make light, and attribute to but a few, I have private information from clergymen who know their parishioners thoroughly that the feeling is general and intense throughout the whole British dominions. J. C. C.

The Pains of War.

Chicago, July 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Not to the brave soldier, of whatever rank, come the acutest pains of war. As a general rule the ambition for victory, personal pride, and the love of his fellow-citizens' applause sustain the soldier in any heroic attempt to excel all his predecessors on fields where clash of arms has been heard. 'Tis in the homes of the braves, and by the hearthstones of their country, the wound is most keenly felt when the news comes that the unselfish heroes have fought their last battle, shot their last shot, and sleep their last sleep in foreign soil.

God knows, this war was delayed until a feeling of common humanity could bear the strain no longer, and if there be a nation on this globe which, impelled by financial greed or religious sympathy, will side with Spain in this struggle, one is compelled to repeat the declaration of the patriot, John Mitchel, expressed in an agony of earnestness: "Surely, Christ never died for such people." But, to return to the subject which indicated the purpose of this letter, it may be repeated that the most intense pains of war are not felt by those who fall in battle, but by those survivors who mourn them. Such pains will not be local with us. When the call to arms comes, the able-bodied of all sections of our country repeated in action the grand and impassioned words of Henry Clay: "I know no North, no South, no East, no West." Not for gain, not for conquest, is this war waged, but, as the commercially disinterested and equably-minded people of the world know, purely for humanity's sake.

For this purpose the American people have freely given up their best and bravest sons and daughters, and accepted all the pains that result from heartfelt bereavements. Let those incapable of such generous emotions sneer at them if their indecency, inhumanity, or avarice so impels them; the Americans will outlive it, and they, with the better portion of this world's inhabitants, will condemn and despise alike the sneers and the sneerers.

"In great attempts, heroic ventures, advance thy fortunes or renown thy fall," was the motto of a fearless knight of old, and it seems to have been adopted by the equally fearless men our beloved country has sent forth to battle against a cruel and heartless tyranny. J. C. C.

Keep Tab on the Ministers.

Every time a Russian Minister leaves town his colleagues are notified of the journey, besides the Council of the Empire, the Cabinet of the Emperor, the Empire's Controller and Secretary, the Sacred Synod, the Emperor's military secretary, the Empress, the Governors of Moscow, Varsovie, Kieff, etc., ad infinitum to all appearance. When he returns the same minute notification performance is gone through.

See Uttered Words in Print.

According to Professor Galton, a few persons see mentally in print every word they hear uttered.

NATION GREAT IN TRADE.

RECORD-BREAKING YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Eighteen Ninety-eight Stands as the Greatest Commercial Period the Country Has Ever Known—Balance of Trade in America's Favor Is Over Six Hundred Million Dollars—Statistics Proving That Prosperity Is Now an Accomplished Fact.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—[Special.]—The record of this most remarkable year in the commerce of the United States, which has just been completed by the Bureau of Statistics, becomes especially interesting when compared with that of preceding years. Not only does the year's record surpass that of any previous year in the total exportations and the exports of manufactured articles, but for the first time in the history of the country the exports are twice as great as the imports, and the exports of manufactures exceed the imports of manufactures.

The value of the exportations of the fiscal year 1898 is more than seven times that of 1865, four times as much as in 1869, twice as much as in 1877, 60 per cent more than in 1887, 20 per cent in excess of the great commercial year of 1892, and $180,000,000 more than the greatest year of our export trade, 1897.

The balance of trade in our favor is more than double that of any previous year, and nearly equal to that of the last five years combined. The net importations of gold exceed those of any preceding year in the history of the country, the total gold imports in excess of exports being for the full year $104,985,279, including coin, bullion, and ore, while no preceding year ever reached the $100,000,000 line in net imports of gold. When to this is added the fact that the imports of merchandise of the year are less than in any year since 1885, and, with this single exception, less than in any year since 1879, it becomes apparent that the record of the fiscal year 1898 is an altogether unusual one.

Gratifying Balance of Trade.

The balance of trade in our favor in the year under consideration is $615,259,024, against $286,263,144 in 1897, $264,661,636 in 1879, $259,712,718 in 1881, $257,814,234 in 1878, $237,145,950 in 1894, and $202,875,686 in 1892, while no other year except those mentioned ever reached the $200,000,000 line in its balance of trade, or "excess of exports over imports," as it is termed by the official reports of the Bureau of Statistics.

Indeed, it is only since 1875 that the balance of trade has been as a rule in our favor. From 1791 to 1876 there were but sixteen occasions in which the exports of the year exceeded the imports. Since that time, however, the balance of trade has been almost constantly in our favor, only three years, 1888, 1889, and 1893, showing an excess of imports of merchandise over our exports.

The excess of imports over exports in the eighty-five years prior to 1876 was $2,215,404,610, while the excess of exports over imports since that time has been $3,191,268,300. Thus the centennial year seems to have been a turning point in our commercial relations with other parts of the world, the excess of imports over exports in the eighty-five years prior to 1876 having been $2,215,404,610, and the excess of exports over imports in the twenty-three years since the beginning of that year having been $3,191,268,300.

Agricultural productions, of course, form a large proportion of the exportations of this greatest year in the history of our commerce, yet they do not form as large a proportion as in many preceding years. Only 71 per cent of the exportations of the year 1898 are products of agriculture, while in 1894 they were over 72 per cent of our total exports, in 1893 over 74 per cent, in 1892 over 78 per cent, in 1881 more than 82 per cent, and in 1880 more than 83 per cent of the total exports. In spite of the fact that the manufacturers of the country had an unusual demand upon them from the home markets during the last year by reason of the unusually small importations of manufactures, they have not only supplied the home market, but increased their exports over those of any preceding year, so that the total exportations of manufactured goods in the year just ended reach nearly $300,000,000, while in no year prior to the centennial did they reach as much as $100,000,000.

Great Increase in Exports.

A comparison of the exports of 1898 with those of 1888 shows an increase of practically 100 per cent in that period, the total for 1888 being $695,954,507, against $1,231,311,868 in 1898. This extension of our export trade has been in all parts of the world, but especially with the distant points and with those countries and continents which but a decade ago purchased but little of our productions.

To Africa, which in 1888 bought but a little over $3,000,000 worth of our productions, we have, during the last year, sold $17,000,000 worth; to Japan, which took but little over $4,000,000 worth in 1888, our sales in the year just ended were valued at $21,000,000; to China, which took but $4,500,000 worth in 1888, we sold in 1898 $10,000,000 worth; to Austria-Hungary, which took less than $500,000 worth in 1888, our sales in 1898 were over $5,000,000 in value; Belgium, which took less than $10,000,000 worth in 1888, took $47,000,000 worth in 1898; Denmark increased from $3,000,000 in 1888 to over $12,000,000 in 1898, Netherlands from $16,000,000 in 1888 to about $65,000,000 in 1898, France from less than $40,000,000 in 1888 to nearly $100,000,000 in 1898, Germany from $56,500,000 worth in 1888 to over $150,000,000 worth in 1898, British North America from $38,000,000 in 1888 to about $85,000,000 in 1898, and the United Kingdom from $362,000,000 in 1888 to about $540,000,000 in 1898.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations at the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Flour—Receipts, 15,541 brls; exports, 4,977 brls; quiet but steady.

Cornmeal—Dull; yellow Western, 72c.

Barleymalt—Dull; Western, 57@63c.

Wheat—Receipts, 33,360 bu; exports, 279,397 bu. Spot easy; No. 2 red, 89c f. o. b. afloat, export grade; 87½c elevator. Options opened easy under bearish weather news and free new wheat receipts, partly recovered later on an advance in corn, but finally yielded to realizing and closed unchanged to ⅜c net lower; No. 2 red July, 81½@81⅝c, closed 81½c; September, 72 7-16@72⅞c, closed 72⅛c.

Corn—Receipts, 51,250 bu; exports, 5,240 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 38¼c. Options opened easy from realizing, but recovered later on bad crop reports and covering; closed ¼c net higher; July closed 36⅝c; September, 37¼@37⅞c, closed 37⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 234,000 bu; exports, 10,804 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 27c; No. 2 white, 29c. Options dull but fairly steady with corn, closing ¼c net lower; July closed 26⅛c.

Hops—Steady; State, common to choice 1895 crop, 3@4c; 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897 crop, 12@13c; Pacific coast, 1895 crop, 3@4c; 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1897 crop, 12@13c.

Wool—Steady; fleece, 17@23c; Texas, 13@15c.

Cheese—Steady; large white, fancy, 7c; small white, fancy, 7¼c; large colored, fancy, 7@7¼c; small colored, fancy, 7¼c.

Tallow—Firm; country, 3⅜@3⅝c, as to quality.

Rice—Steady; fair to extra, 5¼@6⅛c; Japan, 5⅞@6⅛c.

Molasses—Dull; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 28@33c.

Metals—Pig iron dull; Southern, $9.75@11.00; Northern, $10.00@11.50. Copper quiet; brokers', $11.62½. Lead quiet; brokers', $3.80. Tinplate market easy.

Cottonseed oil—Dull and nominally a shade easier; prime crude, 18½c, nominal; prime crude, f. o. b., mills, 16@17c; prime summer yellow, 23½c bid; off summer yellow, 23c; butter oil, 26@28c; prime winter yellow, 28@29c.

Coffee—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points lower; ruled moderately active, with weak undertone, Hamburg and Brazilian cables being unsatisfactory and Havre market closed. Closed barely steady, unchanged to 10 points lower. Sales, 17,250 bags, including July, 5.45c; August, 5.40c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; nominally unchanged; No. 7 invoice, 6⅛c; No. 7 jobbing, 6⅝c; mild inactive and featureless; Cordova, 8½@15c.

Sugar—Raw firm, with upward tendency; fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅜c; moderate business on private terms; refined firm; mold A, 5⅝c; standard A, 5¼c; confectioners' A, 5¼c; cut loaf, 5⅞c; crushed, 5⅞c; powdered, 5⅝c; granulated, 5⅜c; cubes, 5⅝c.

California dried fruits—Steady. Evaporated apples, common, 6@8c; prime wire tray, 8½c; choice, 8¾@9c; fancy, 9½c. Prunes, 4@8c. Apricots, royal, 8¼@10c; Moor Park, 10@12c. Peaches, unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 12@16c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16.—It would be difficult to point to a duller day in wheat than was experienced today. The price range on September was ½c, and the decline from yesterday was about the same. September opened at 67⅛c, broke to 66⅞c, and closed at 67c. December closed at 65⅝c, and July at 86⅛c. Cash wheat market was dull, due largely to the annual cleaning of the canal, which will force mills to close down for a few days. Spot No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2, 85@86c; No. 3, 82c. Flour and bran unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash elevator, 72c; track, 72@73c; July, 69⅝c; September, 65⅛c asked; December, 66⅝c; No. 2 hard, 73@76½c. Corn higher; No. 2 cash, 32c; July, 31⅛c bid; September, 32⅝@32½c. Oats higher; No. 2 cash, 24c bid; track, 25c; July, 23c bid; September, 19⅞c; No. 2 white, 28c. Rye firm, 45c. Flaxseed higher, 92c cash and July. Pork steady; standard mess, $9.87. Lard easy; prime, $5.30; choice $5.40. Lead quiet, $3.85. Spelter quiet, $4.35.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—Wheat—About steady; No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 2, 66¼@71c; No. 3, 63@68c; No. 1 red, 73c; No. 2, 71@72c; No. 3, 64@68c; No. 2 spring, 67@69c; No. 3, 62@64c. Corn—Mixed higher; white steady; No. 2 mixed, 30¼@30¾c; No. 2 white, 32¼@32¾c; No. 3, 31½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 27c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 40c. Hay—Choice prairie, new, $5.25; choice timothy, old, $8.00; new, $6.50. Butter—Firm; separator, 12½@15c; dairy, 12c. Eggs—Steady to firm; fresh, 8½c. Receipts—Wheat, 142 cars.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 16.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 87c bid; No. 1 Northern, 85c bid; No. 2 Northern, 82c bid. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 87c bid; No. 1 Northern, 85c bid. Cash oats, 25c bid. No. 2 rye, to arrive, 48½c bid. No. 3 yellow corn, 33¼c bid. Cash flax, 98c bid. The receipts of wheat were 1,032 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., July 16.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash and July, 87c bid; September, 69½c bid; December, 67½c bid; No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 82c; No. 3 spring, 80c bid. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 87c bid. Oats, 24@25c. Rye, 48½c. Barley, 26c. Flax, 98c; September, 94c. Corn, 33½c. Receipts—Wheat, 2,270 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,796 bu.

TOLEDO, O., July 16.—Wheat active, firm; No. 2, cash, 78c; July, 74½c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, cash and July, 33c. Oats—Dull, higher; No. 2 mixed, 24½c. Rye—Dull, higher; No. 2, cash, 46c. Cloverseed—Active, steady; prime, cash, $5.00; October, $5.40. Oil—Unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., July 16.—Corn—Strong; higher; No. 2, 32½c. Oats—Firm, higher; No. 3 white, 24@24¾c. Whisky—Firm; basis of $1.25 for finished goods.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 11	17,902	436	46,857	13,980
Tuesday, July 12	3,775	1,664	23,100	7,193
Wednesday, July 13	13,846	1,044	26,089	8,411
Thursday, July 14	10,070	584	25,176	10,730
Friday, July 15	4,391	225	24,506	9,025
Saturday, July 16	400	50	16,000	1,000
Totals	50,384	4,003	161,728	50,339
Previous week	36,488	3,076	104,708	43,316
Cor. week 1897	49,510	3,907	140,816	73,655
Cor. week 1896	51,994	2,536	110,827	65,319
Shipments—				
Monday, July 11	4,187	98	7,595	538
Tuesday, July 12	1,143	336	4,098	1,204
Wednesday, July 13	4,513	279	3,803	434
Thursday, July 14	3,195	44	3,998	1,189
Friday, July 15	2,784	3	3,637	1,002
Saturday, July 16	200	.....	3,000	1,500
Totals	16,022	760	26,131	5,867
Previous week	13,920	838	23,223	2,421
Cor. week 1897	16,337	205	30,523	7,076
Cor. week 1896	14,741	45	37,126	5,501

Chicago receipts for this month up to date and the year thus far, with comparisons:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July to date	92,000	301,000	112,100
Same period 1897	106,520	318,669	150,993
1898 to date	1,317,600	4,571,000	1,645,700
Same period 1897	1,280,930	4,415,751	1,788,542

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	50,300	161,700	50,300
Kansas City	27,400	67,400	20,000
Omaha	11,400	43,000	6,200
St. Louis	12,600	32,200	10,200
Totals	101,700	304,300	86,700
Previous week	78,400	202,800	74,000
Cor. week 1897	108,800	252,400	97,900
Cor. week 1896	115,800	205,500	96,400
Cor. week 1895	117,000	134,000	83,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 18,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs, and 17,000 sheep, against 17,902 cattle, 46,857 hogs, and 13,980 sheep a week ago, and 15,498 cattle, 26,876 hogs, and 11,473 sheep the corresponding Monday a year ago. Receipts for next week estimated at 50,000 cattle, 160,000 hogs, and 70,000 sheep, against 46,899 cattle, 144,351 hogs, and 66,255 sheep a year ago.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 144,300, against 80,500 the previous week, 110,600 a year ago, and 72,600 two years ago. Armour slaughtered 37,000; Anglo-American, 16,000; Boyd & Lunham, 7,000; Chicago, 10,100; Continental, 10,200; Hammond, 3,800; International, 10,400; Lipton, 5,300; Morris, 7,500; Swift, 18,300; Viles & Robbins, 11,000; and city butchers, 7,700.

Receipts of straight Texas cattle here last week 5,000, against 1,700 the previous week, and 7,300 a year ago. Prices are the highest of the season. Grass steers sold at $3.30@3.75, and fed steers at $3.90@4.80.

Armour bought 3,000 hogs in Omaha Saturday, notwithstanding the strike. It is the intention of this company to keep buying just the same as usual, and ship to Chicago until the labor difficulties at Omaha are adjusted.

George Pratt marked 40,000 hogs for today and 180,000 for the coming week; Charlie Lennon, 30,000 and 150,000; Tom Goggin, 45,000 and 175,000; Harry Booth and John Cook, 40,000 and 160,000; Fred Lennon, 35,000 and 150,000; Joe Osher and Charlie Gross, 35,000 and 165,000; and Charlie Goepper, 35,000 and 160,000.

Cattle—Saturday's market was nominally unchanged. During the week all grades of cattle met with a good demand, with prices the highest in several months, with prime beeves up to $5.50, heifers at $5.00, straight Texas at $4.80, and best native cows at $4.40. Choice to fancy native steers, quotable at $4.90@5.40; medium to good, $4.65@5.00; and poor to fair, $4.15@4.70; native cows, $2.50@4.30; heifers, $3.10@4.85; and calves, $5.00@6.80.

Hogs—The market was active and prices generally 5c higher, closing 5@10c higher than a week ago, and 40@60c higher than a year ago. Receipts about reached expectations, but the quality was poorer, there being a scarcity of prime heavy. Packers were free buyers, and yet four of the regular houses were out of the market, but more on account of short receipts. Armour received 1,800 from Omaha, and Monday he will have 3,000 more from that market. Heavy sold at $3.85@4.12½, bulk $3.95@4.05; light, $3.75@4.02½, bulk $3.90@4.00; mixed, $3.80@4.07½, bulk $3.95@4.02½; pigs, $2.80@3.95, bulk $3.50@3.85.

Sheep—Only 1,000 sheep were received Saturday, and most of them were billed direct to slaughterers. Sales included some 60-lb lambs at $6.35, and some averaging 68 lbs at $6.00. During the week the market was steady for sheep most of the time and lambs of good quality sold well. The inferior lambs have shown no improvement lately and were hard to sell all week at low prices. There was some inquiry from Eastern buyers for stock ewes, but none are coming at present. Stock lambs are not wanted. Sheep have sold at $3.00@5.00, mainly $4.40@4.75; lambs, $4.00@4.60, bulk $5.00@6.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 943. No trading of importance; feeling steady; exports, 1,475 cattle and 700 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 155. Slow and lower; veals, $5.75@6.25; no buttermilks or Westerns. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,340. Sheep steady; lambs lower. Sheep, $3.00@4.50; lambs, $5.75@6.95. Hogs—Receipts, 1,059. Steady, $4.20@5.20.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 300, including 150 Texans. Steady. Native shipping steers, $4.35@5.25; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.35@4.95; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.45; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.70; Texas and Indian steers, $3.40@4.20; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000. Market 5c to 10c higher. Yorkers, $3.85@3.95; packers, $3.75@4.00; butchers', $4.00@4.07½. Sheep—Receipts, 200. Market unchanged.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; market active, stronger; native beef steers, $4.25@5.25; Western steers, $3.90@4.70; Texas steers, $3.25@4.35; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.40; canners, $2.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.80; calves, $4.50@6.25; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 7,700; market 5c higher; heavy, $3.80@3.90; mixed, $3.80@3.82½; light, $3.75@3.80; bulk of sales, $3.80@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, 100; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.75@4.60; fair to choice Westerns, $3.60@4.40; common and stock sheep, $8.50@4.20; lambs, $4.50@6.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.75@3.95; heavies, $3.80@4.00; packers, $3.70@3.90; mixed, $3.60@3.90; lights, $3.60@3.75; Yorkers, $3.70@3.75; pigs, $3.10@3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; lambs, $3.75@6.15; muttons, $2.50@4.50.

P. F. DOYLE MADE PRESIDENT.

Chicago Federation of Labor Elects Officers—Brewers and Maltsters Must Recede from Former Action.

The Chicago Federation of Labor held its semi-annual election of officers yesterday. The result in general was a victory for the political faction that was beaten when the federation was reorganized.

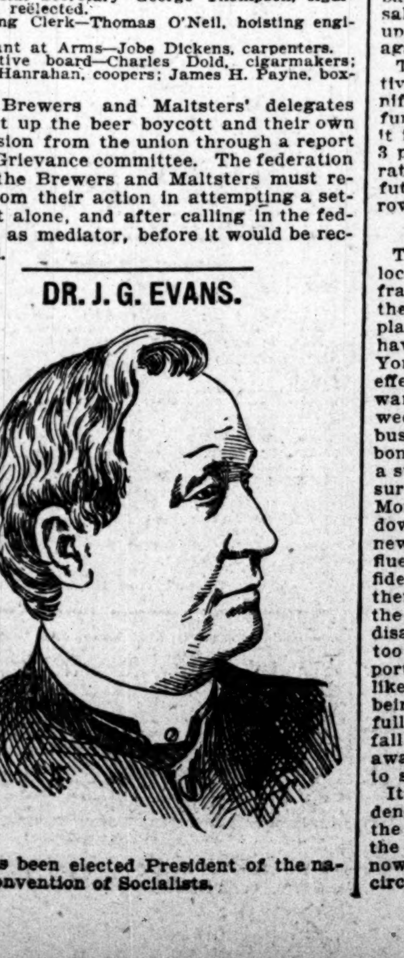
W. T. Dunn of the Horseshoers' union was defeated for reëlection by P. F. Doyle of the Progressive Engineers, while Walter Carmody of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers easily won the office of Recording Secretary, being opposed by Joseph Woodhall and James J. Ryan.

The full list of officers chosen is as follows:

President—P. F. Doyle, progressive engineers.
Vice President—Thomas Doody, brickmakers.
Recording Secretary—Walter Carmody, bridge and structural iron workers.
Financial Secretary—George Thompson, cigarmakers, reëlected.
Reading Clerk—Thomas O'Neil, hoisting engineers.
Sergeant at Arms—Jobe Dickens, carpenters.
Executive board—Charles Dold, cigarmakers; Daniel Hanrahan, coopers; James H. Payne, boxmakers.

The Brewers and Maltsters' delegates brought up the beer boycott and their own suspension from the union through a report of the Grievance committee. The federation voted the Brewers and Maltsters must recede from their action in attempting a settlement alone, and after calling in the federation as mediator, before it would be recognized.

DR. J. G. EVANS.



He has been elected President of the national convention of Socialists.

BULLS PUSH UP CORN.

DEARTH OF RAIN MAKES CORN SHORTS FEEL NERVOUS.

Crops in Many Districts Suffer from the Drought—Wheat Drops to Second Place in Interest—New Crop Is Arriving Freely—Bank Deposits Are Likely to Be Reduced by Purchases of War Bonds—Money Goes Out to Move Grain.

Corn has led in the speculative produce list. It has been essentially a weather market. Dry weather in the southwest and through the corn States generally has kept shorts uneasy, and was the immediate occasion of several sharp bulges. On one of these the market closed on Saturday at 34c for the September delivery, in which speculation is most active.

Weather considerations have had most direct effect since the middle of last week. Up to that time corn was disposed to drag and follow wheat. Since that time it has been a leader. There are a number of conditions underlying the market which make it peculiarly susceptible to crop damage reports. In the first place, while the official estimates point to a large crop, the reports of unfavorable planting and growing conditions have been so persistent that there is a feeling that the crop is not in the best possible position to withstand drought. The country offerings of corn are not large, and shippers find some difficulty in picking up round lots. There is an excellent cash demand, better, in fact, than admitted by shippers. The out inspection each day last week was heavy, and sales for shipment of 2,500,000 bu were made. Clearances are heavy week after week, and the quick and full response of Liverpool to the Friday advance on this side is highly significant. With the price comparatively low and with the demand and supply situation anything but bearish, it is not at all surprising that even the most aggresive and chronic bears hesitate in selling the market short. It is essentially a "weather market," however. The wide spread of privileges on Saturday night indicated this. There is but little outside speculative interest as yet, and fluctuations are made on the business of professionals.

Strength in Other Produce.

Oats simply follow corn, with cash oats and the July delivery relatively firm. There was a good cash business, as in corn, good clearances, and a liberal anticipation from Chicago. Of late the thrashing reports have not been entirely satisfactory, and have been the occasion of a little independent speculative strength.

Provisions lack the element of speculation. The firm undertone is on the cash demand and on hog receipts, which, while liberal, are not looked upon as excessive. The feature during the week was the improvement in the foreign inquiry. Quite a business was done on export account. Yellow fever possibilities still serve to unsettle the market from time to time, as traders are sensitive to reports. Shipments of product are liberal, and, while exports have fallen off sharply, the export demand augurs an increase in the near future.

Wheat Stocks Getting Low.

Receipts of wheat at primary markets are in the aggregate small, but the arrivals at winter wheat markets are naturally increasing rapidly, and the trade was never more alarmed over new wheat. The visible supply reported today will be the smallest on record for years. Statistics do not count, however, while new wheat is coming in to St. Louis and Toledo at the present rate. Wheat at Chicago at the present time is a market in which there is no actual stock and no speculation. The last of the Leiter accumulation of No. 1 Northern was sold last week to millers. The old stock of No. 2 red was sold out some time ago, and the milling demand is sufficient to take the small daily offerings at relatively high prices. There has been a good export business done for September-October shipment, showing that consumers are less afraid of prices than speculators, but nothing seems likely to inspire confidence in the trade until the effect of larger receipts has been seen. The government report, indicating a possible yield of 650,000,000 bu, would certainly be a bearish feature were it not for the extraordinary exhaustion of supplies of old wheat which represents a large total that can be no more expressed in figures than could the reserves be estimated which the Leiter deal disclosed, in bringing out wheat which had doubtless been held by conservative farmers for years. That these reserves were wholly brought out the present Northwest receipts confirm. During the last few days the wheat market has fallen into a secondary position, following corn. The dry weather influence which has been bullish in corn is logically bearish in wheat, but with a crop damage bulge in corn wheat prices are apt to sympathize.

Less Money on Deposit.

In the neighborhood of $7,000,000 has been invested locally in the new government bonds. Until the next bank statement it will be impossible to determine what proportion of this sum was previously on deposit, but it is believed to have been large enough to make considerable inroads in the idle funds at all the national and State banks. To the extent of these withdrawals the forthcoming statements will show a heavy falling off in deposits. There has also been a marked movement of money towards the interior for uses in the movement of crops, and this, too, will have a tendency to decrease funds at this center. It is a condition of things which will be welcomed by local bankers, because for many months the accumulation of funds has resulted in an aggregate which has been an awkward thing to handle. It has been impracticable to transfer these funds to Eastern banks and thereby build up balances at points which long ago ceased to pay interest thereon. The local demand has been entirely inadequate to keep these funds moving. These conditions have not made it possible for discount committees to make such a showing as banks would like to see, but under the new order of things their labors will be materially lightened, and before the 600,000,000 bushel wheat crop shall have been moved practically all of the heretofore idle funds will be in operation.

The interest rate at which this money is now being used is likely to show more satisfactory conditions than have recently ruled. Not a few of the bond buyers expected accommodation from banks at 3 per cent, but in this they will be disappointed, the general rate having been raised to at least 4 per cent. Such bonds as were purchased on investment account will therefore be carried by the purchaser instead of the bank, and, until such time as the second sale shall have been made, the money tied up in the bonds will not again appear in the aggregate of bank deposits.

The hardening of money rates is indicative of improved business conditions, signifying as it does the greater demand for funds. In some special cases loans have, it is said, been made in the neighborhood of 3 per cent, but this has not been the going rate, and it is doubtful if in the immediate future any considerable sums can be borrowed under 4 per cent.

Stocks Continue Strong.

There has been nothing of interest in the local stock market since the street railway franchise extension agitation ceased and the Metropolitan railroad reorganization plan made its appearance. Local stocks have sympathized with securities in New York, and the latter market has shown the effect of a general discounting of favorable war news. It has been a professionals' week in stocks, with a limited amount of business in stocks and a big business in bonds. The early part of the week showed a strong market, with advances on expected surrender of Santiago and peace. After Monday the market became irregular with downward tendency and less activity. Good news, therefore, seems to have lost its influence and does not bring strength or confidence. On the contrary, on all strong days there have been plenty of stocks just over the market for sale. In fact, it has been a disappointing week for bulls, with bears too afraid to be aggressive. Railroad crop reports are good and money continues, and is likely to continue, easy. This condition is being reflected in the bond market more fully than stocks. Stocks are not likely to fall off much in view of the volume of money awaiting investment by those who failed to secure the new government 3 per cents.

It is evident that July interest and dividend money is pressing for employment, and the pressure will be even much greater when the war loan is out of the way and capital now tied up released. The total money in circulation has increased nearly $197,000,000 since July 1, 1897, of which about $142,000,000 has been gold. People are beginning to realize the enormous increased wealth of the country. Our foreign trade, as well as our gold production, gives satisfactory evidence as to its legitimacy. During the fiscal year ended June 30 the exports of merchandise showed an increase over the previous year of $180,000,000, while the imports showed a falling off of $149,000,000. The excess of exports over imports for the year is $615,000,000. This excess is reflected in the low rates of foreign exchange and puts the trade balance in a highly favorable position.

Heavy Wholesale Trade.

Seasonable activity prevails in all the wholesale lines and gives every promise of continuing until the fall trade is at its height. Records which are a positive surprise to the different business interests have been made in all the lines, for in nearly all ways trade has been on a phenomenal scale. All the conditions were such as to make it certain that business would have been active without the influence of war, but it is now a settled conviction that the difficulty with Spain has been a commercial help instead of a hindrance. It has brought an unusual degree of healthful activity into about all trade and manufacturing lines, and government orders for an immense tonnage are still in the market. The effect of these government orders is felt as far back as the Eastern mills, practically all of which have been working up to the limit in order to produce the woolen and knit goods required for soldiers' use.

Locally the bulk of current business is in the way of mail orders for both immediate and future delivery. House trading is not on a heavy scale. Country merchants, as a rule, are not expected to be personally present in the market as buyers until after Aug. 1.

There has been little change recently in the price situation. The entire list is firm and fairly strong.

Iron and Steel says: "As the month of July advances, trade is assuming to some extent the characteristics of midsummer. It is pronounced quiet by some factors, while by others just the contrary is said to exist. Yet further discussion with the former class usually brings out the additional information that when trade is called quiet it is meant that the volume is shrinking as compared with April, May, and June. When comparisons are made with July of last year the result is without exception, so far as expressions have been heard, strongly in favor of the present month.

"Looking to the production of crude iron and steel in the West marked activity exists. The mills have more orders than they can fill with any degree of promptness. The pig iron situation, as noted below, is improved this week by the resumption of the two Bay View furnaces, but they are far behind in their orders. The railroads are ordering rails, but the amount is limited, simply because the mills cannot supply the demand. Some 15,000 tons were sold this week. Billets are firm on the better prospect for business, and plates absorb fully the capacity of the local mills.

"There is at present no large trade. The business that is current, although of quite respectable proportions, is made up almost wholly of the innumerable small requirements that come from no one seems to know where, but which in the aggregate foot up a large tonnage. In general it may be said that the country trade is better than that of the city, especially in mercantile lines, but in building and other improvements there is a steady gain here."

The price range for the week on grain and provisions was as follows:

	Closed July 9.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed July 17, 1897.
WHEAT.				
July	77½	72⅝@76	73¾	75
September	68⅛	66⅞@69⅛	67⅛	69⅝
CORN.				
July	32	31⅛@33¾	33⅝	26¾
September	32½	31⅞@34	33⅞	27
OATS.				
July	22⅞	22¼@23⅞	23¾	17⅝
September	20⅛	19 @20⅛	19⅞	18
MESS PORK.				
July	9.77½	9.77½@9.90	9.85	7.52½
September	9.92½	9.87½@10.17½	10.00	7.60
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
July	5.50	5.40 @5.60	5.62½	4.05
September	5.52½	5.50 @5.70	5.70	4.12½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July	5.55	5.52½@5.70	5.67½	4.42½
September	5.57½	5.52½@5.75	5.72½	4.45

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1898.	Receipts 1897.	Shipments 1898.	Shipments 1897.
Flour, brls	41,231	45,059	36,454	42,477
Wheat, bu	98,460	56,211	89,865	220,071
Corn, bu	1,361,792	2,191,220	2,811,390	2,177,915
Oats, bu	1,064,077	1,793,831	1,590,343	2,313,387
Rye, bu	9,900	19,122	159,000	281,073
Barley, bu	29,700	75,050	58,046	10,918
T. seed, lbs	61,000	59,056	61,877	69,036
C. seed, lbs.	51,250	420	....	33,610
O. seeds, lbs	30,000	51,774	63,732	97,305
F. seed, bu.	12,400	40,950	6,350	15,129
B. corn, lbs.	51,500	129,640	67,710	198,690
C. meats, lbs	4,250,995	3,916,758	16,841,457	19,473,561
Can. m'ts, c's	200	34	18,967	20,778
D. beef, lbs.	1,552,014	1,204,370	20,813,178	19,628,598
Beef, tcs	....	....	286	226
Beef, brls	....	....	527	706
Pork, brls	1	3	1,799	5,082
Lard, brls	1,344,725	635,602	5,070,013	6,026,191
Cheese, lbs.	1,659,906	1,674,897	790,371	947,928
Butter, lbs.	5,362,202	6,136,795	4,686,461	5,242,051
Eggs, cases.	47,715	38,956	19,316	19,754
Potatoes, bu	93,041	73,528	7,201	17,918
D. hogs, No.	....	....	365	83
L. hogs, No.	180,406	143,081	27,247	30,247
Cattle, No.	50,506	49,968	15,892	15,070
Sheep, No.	50,299	77,166	4,367	7,468
Hides, lbs.	1,169,408	1,626,981	2,275,096	2,140,028
Wool, lbs.	1,536,895	2,952,250	1,746,434	1,486,491
Coal, tons.	101,537	108,064	15,616	9,334
Lumber, M.	39,030	31,200	11,281	10,439
Shingles, M	5,264	7,601	4,665	5,033
Salt, brls	52,886	46,478	18,249	22,226
Hay, tons	5,365	3,848	248	256

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	1,041,779	2,045,383	1,448,463
Previous week	709,220	2,667,273	1,871,407
Same week 1897	1,865,305	2,751,615	2,438,125
Primary shipments	1,061,784	3,635,509	2,142,453
Previous week	1,070,123	2,429,711	1,[illegible]8,699
Same week 1897	836,619	2,670,032	2,[illegible]7,957
Eastern clearances	1,238,649	2,079,926	1,053,807
Previous week	2,507,173	1,612,548	1,141,380
Same week 1898	306,968	2,325,882	1,140,276

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000 A Arb 1st 4s. 85
7000 Atch ad 4s.70¼@½
98000 do gen 4s..94¼@½
9000 A-NW 1st... 81¾
5000 B-O 1st Pkbg branch......110½
10000 Bkln El 1st tr co ctfs..... 92
20000 C Ga RR con 5s 88½
29000 C-O gen 4½s84@¼
10000 do con 5s....114¾
8000 do 6s 1911...119⅝
2000 CBQ conv 5s.112¼
5000 C-I Coal 1st.102½
5000 CRI-P gen 4s103⅝
12000 Ch Term tran 4s ......85⅝@86
9000 D-RG 1st.....108
5000 do 4s 94
1000 do imp 5s.... 92
10000 Erie gen lien 3-4s 73¼
12000 do 4s prior bds91½
8000 FtW-DC 1st. 75
5000 HE-W Texas 5s .... 90⅞@91
8000 KCP-G 1st... 73
12000 Lac Gas 1st 5s ....104⅞@105
7000 LS-MS 3½s..104½
17000 L-N un gold 4s ....87⅞@88¼
5000 Met El 1st...116¼
10000 Mex Int 1st 4s ....76¼@⅜
24000 MK-T 2d65¼@66
12000 MP cons.163¼@⅝
2000 do 1st col 5s 76¼
10000 do tr 5s..... 80
2000 N Y C-H L S 3½s 95
10000 do M C 3½s..13¼
7000 NYC-StL 4s..105
15000 N-W RR con 4s .... 81¼@½
25000 NP gen lien 3s .... 63⅛@¾
37000 do prior inc 4s .... 98@½
31000 OSL inc B-col tr .... 53@¼
1000 P-W 4s..... 93
22000 Rdg Co gen 4s ..... 81⅝@82
5000 R-P cons.... 122
10000 StL-SF gm 5s104¼
12000 SA-AP 4s .... 66¼@67
5000 SC-Ga 1st 5s 94
15000 SP of Ariz 1st .... 106¼@½
62000 SoRR 1st 5s.14@¼
14000 TP 1st 5s..105@¼
88000 do 2d inc...42@⅜
131000 UPD-G 1st tr co ctfs..69¼@½
8000 U El 1st 6s tr co ctfs 91¾
12000 UP 4s 96⅞
122000 do col tr 4½s tr co ctfs55½@57¼
4000 Wab 1st 5s..110¼
2000 do 2d 5s....86¼@¾
25000 WS gtd 4s...108¼
29000 WC 1st tr co ctfs .... 45@¼

Y. P. C. U. CONVENTION ENDS.

Many Delegates Will Remain Until Tomorrow and Several Excursions Have Been Arranged.

The formal sessions of the Young People's Christian Union convention in St. Paul's Universalist Church ended yesterday. The proceedings began in the morning and continued until evening. Many of the delegates will remain until Tuesday, as several excursions have been arranged for today and tomorrow by the local union.

The morning service beginning at 9 o'clock was in memory of Mrs. McGlauflin, a missionary who died last September at Atlanta, Ga. Addresses were made by the Rev. C. Ellwood Nash and Mrs. Mary Grace Canfield. The convention sermon, which followed the memorial service, was preached by the Rev. W. H. Gould of Dexter, Me.

The war, he said, might be taken as a hopeful sign for the future, as it was the first great conflict in history started on humanitarian grounds.

In the afternoon the roll of States was called and the Ohio, Rhode Island, and Tennessee delegations were presented with banners for active work for the organization. The newly-elected officers were installed formally. The evening sermon was by the Rev. C. Ellwood Nash.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH BELL

William Buckley's Gift to St. Thomas' Parish Formally Accepted by the Rev. Father Carroll.

The bell presented to St. Thomas' Church, Fifty-fifth street and Kimbark avenue, by William Buckley, was received formally by the members of the church yesterday morning. The ceremony of baptising and christening the bell was performed by the Rev. Father Carroll, Irene and Leonard Burke, grandchildren of the donor, acting as sponsors. The first angelus was rung by the two children. The bell was given in memory of Richard Buckley, the only son of the donor, who died a few years ago.

New Cork for Bottles.

A new cork has been contrived. It is intended for medicine bottles, and enables a person to measure a liquid drop by drop. The distinguishing features of this novelty are an air inlet and a liquid outlet; with a bulb over the air inlet to control the air vacuum in the bottle.

Woman Is the Town Clerk.

Hohenstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, has selected a woman as its Town Clerk.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

SEASONABLE ACTIVITY IN ABOUT ALL GROCERY BRANCHES.

Some Government Orders Still in the Market, Mostly for Canned Goods to Be Shipped to Chickamauga—Fair Volume of Business at Interior Points, with Collections Indicating a Healthful State of Affairs with the Country Merchant.

There is a "between season" feeling in the wholesale grocery trade, but in spite of a slight falling off in volume of general outside business shipments to all interior points continue fair. It is all the trade expects at this time of year. Slightly larger, in fact, for the presence of buying orders on government account is still felt. Purchases in this market at the present time are largely for Chickamauga, and include about everything in the list of commissary stores.

All the staples are quiet and steady. There is more strength in spices than anything else. For this reduced stocks are mainly responsible. Low prices have ruled in spices for some time past, and little attention has been paid the market until now, when reports of a falling off in production are becoming current. The demand is particularly brisk for pepper, because of its scarcity and the advancing tendency of the market.

The tea market seems to be in a transitional state as yet. Jobbers and retailers have not disposed of all the stocks they held before the duty was put on, and in consequence are slow about paying the advanced prices which importers are now asking. The volume of trade reported by all the local dealers continues small, and there is an absence of reports from foreign markets which would tend to stimulate buying.

The sugar market presents few unusual features. The dullness in the raw sugar trade which had held possession of the market for several weeks has finally been broken by the arrival at New York of several vessels from the West Indies with sugars which the holders did not wish to warehouse, but preferred to sell even at a concession. Refiners named the concession required for business at ⅛c per lb reduction from last sales, and sellers reluctantly accepted the conditions and found a ready market for all their offerings. The amount offered, however, has not been large on any one day, and has not included any sugars from warehouse, the holders of such sugar evidently preferring to wait awhile before accepting the concessions required. Parcels of sugars landing and for near arrival have, therefore, comprised the sales, and the tone and tendency are decidedly steady and firm, without indications of any necessity for further reductions at present, if at all.

The refined sugar market, under the 30 days' guarantee of prices, has kept the even tenor of its course and the demand has moderately improved, but not to the extent of expectations of the season. The country evidently believes in going slow in stocks and keeping close to the hand to mouth basis, while waiting for the developments near at hand from the opening of new refineries.

The Arbuckle refinery has not yet produced any refined sugar, but it is now a question of days only, and not of weeks, when they may do so. Nothing will be known of their plans and methods of sale of their production until the sugars are on the market. Undoubtedly their business will be open to all refined sugar brokers the same as are other refineries.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, Western winter, 6s 8d; No. 1 red, Northern, spring, 6s 8d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 1¾d; futures steady; July, 3s 2d; September, 3s 3½d; October, 3s 4½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 9s 6d.

Beef easy; extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 65s. Pork firm, prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams, short cut firm, 35s 6d. Bacon firm, 29s 6d; short ribs, 31s; long clear middles, light, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 30s; clear bellies, 34s. Shoulders, square, firm, 24s. Lard, prime Western, firm, 28s 3d. Cheese firm; American finest white and colored, 36s 6d.

Cotton—Spot dull; prices unchanged; American middling, 3 15-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export and included 5,400 American. Receipts, none. Futures opened and closed quiet, with a moderate demand; American middling, l. m. c., July, 3 25-64d buyers; July and August, 3 25-64d sellers; August and September, 3 24-64@3 25-64d sellers; September and October, 3 23-64d buyers; October and November, 3 22-64d buyers; November and December, 3 21-64@3 22-64d sellers; December and January, 3 21-64@3 22-64d sellers; January and February, 3 21-64@3 22-64d buyers; February and March, 3 22-64d buyers; March and April, 3 23-64d value; April and May, 3 23-64@3 24-64d buyers.

LONDON, July 16.—The Statist today says it thinks the world's wheat crop for 1898 will be 45,000,000 qrs larger than the crop of 1897, reaching about 325,000,000 qrs.

Continuing, the Statist says:

"We think America has entered upon a period of great prosperity, which will last for years if no great folly is committed. We hope the Republicans will have the firmness and patriotism to resist the politicians and refuse to allow unwise currency legislation."

The Spectator is of the opinion that the whole European press, with the Times at its head, is discussing the reasons which make for peace from a mistaken point of view. It adds: "The fact that the longer the war is protracted the harder the terms does not appeal to Spain. Spain is not a modern but a medieval state. Supposing the worst, that Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines are lost, and that Cadiz and Barcelona are blockaded, where in all that series of misfortunes is there ruin for Spain? Her people are dependent upon agriculture and mining, and not upon trade. Repudiation of the debt would ruin a class, but it would enrich the army by leaving more for its pay, and it would lighten taxation. The only argument for peace is that the war is a futile one."

Iron Mountain in Mexico.

In the City of Durango, Mexico, is an iron mountain 640 feet high and the iron is from 60 to 70 per cent pure. The metallic mass spreads in all directions for a radius of three or four miles. The entire deposit is sufficient to supply all the iron required in the world for 1,000 years.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—SS.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County, Charles F. Morse, et al., vs. Pacific Railway Company, et al.—Gen. No. 88,047.

Notice is hereby given that whereas by the terms of a certain decree entered in the above entitled cause by said Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of July, A. D. 1898, it was, among other things, provided that said cause should be and was thereby referred to Jeremiah Leaming, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery of said Court, with directions to take proof of the amount of debts and claims against the said defendant, the said Pacific Railway Company; and whereas it was also provided in the said decree as follows:

"And the court doth further order that the receiver shall publish a notice, requiring the creditors of the Pacific Railway Company, who have not appeared and heretofore proven their claims in this case, to present their claims to said Master, on or before the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1898; that he shall publish such notice ten (10) successive days in The Chicago Tribune, the Times-Herald, and the Chicago Chronicle, newspapers published in the City of Chicago, Illinois; and that any creditor who shall fail within said time to file his claim with the Master will be forever barred from participation in the fund which shall be realized from the payment by the stockholders of the amount found due and unpaid upon the shares of stock of said Pacific Railway Company."

Now, therefore, the undersigned, as Receiver in said cause, hereby notifies all creditors of the said Pacific Railway Company who have not appeared and heretofore proven their claims in said cause, to present and file their respective claims with the said Jeremiah Leaming, Master as aforesaid, at his office, Room 1413 Ashland Block, northeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, on or before the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1898. And the undersigned hereby further notifies all whom it may concern that any creditor who shall fail within said time to file his claim with said Master will be forever barred from participation in the fund which shall be realized from the payment by the stockholders of the said Pacific Railway Company, defendants in the above entitled cause, of the amount found due and unpaid upon the shares of stock of said Pacific Railway Company.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Receiver.
[SEAL] By JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
Attest: WM. H. HENKLE, Secretary.
Chicago, Illinois, July first, 1898.
JAMES C. HUTCHINS, Solicitor for Said Receiver.

4% MONEY

We pass on SECURITY—NO DELAY. Special fund to loan at 4% in amounts from $15,000 up to $500,000 where security is exceptionally good.

BUILDING LOANS AT USUAL RATES.

KNOTT, LEWIS & CO. 95 DEARBORN-ST.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS and Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds. NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY.

CAN RULE OUR COLONIES.

SENATOR TELLER DISCUSSES IMPERIALISM AND ANNEXATION.

Declares the Republic as Well Qualified to Maintain Dependencies as Any Other Nation—Proof Is in History—Must Maintain Order in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippines—Spain, the People Think, Should Be Driven from the Caribbean Sea.

"I have no patience with all this talk about imperialism and the inability of a republic to maintain colonies, which we have heard so much of lately in connection with the annexation of Hawaii and the contemplated acquisition of Spain's colonial possessions," said Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday.

"There is no reason why a republic is not as well qualified to maintain colonies as a monarchy. During all our history we have maintained colonies in the proper sense of that term. All the States now in existence not included in the original thirteen, except perhaps Vermont, have occupied the relation of a colony to the United States. Territorial organization may be properly called a colonial one. New Mexico has occupied that relaton to us since 1850, and so have many of the existing States for from five to thirty years. I would like to have some one tell me what relation Alaska occupies to us if not that of a colony.

"I do not say this because I am in favor of a colonial system different from our present one, but I wish to emphasize my belief that if at the close of the war we shall find ourselves in a situation that will require us to create and maintain governments for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, I do not think any danger can come to our institutions from such creation and maintenance.

Government Competent to Rule.

"I might possibly myself rather regret such a situation, but if it does come to pass I have confidence in our system of government and the people who are to administer it, irrespective of party, to believe we can maintain such a government without detriment to ourselves, and to the advantage of the people of those sections.

"As to what our future policy is to be with reference to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, that depends almost entirely on future conditions which cannot be anticipated now. If the people of Cuba are able to maintain a stable government that will, of course, be the solution of the problem there, but it should be understood they are to form no alliance with any foreign nation. If those people demonstrate they are not capable of maintaining a stable government it will become our duty then to step in and see that an orderly condition of affairs prevails.

"Puerto Rico presents another question. We doubtless shall take it by force of arms, and if any proposition for peace proceeds from Spain before this is done no treaty will be made that does not include our possession of the island. I believe the sentiment of the American people is that Spain be driven out of the Caribbean Sea.

Importance of the Philippines.

"The Philippines present still different questions. Cuba and Puerto Rico are at our doors. Either of them in the hands of a strong foreign power would stand as a constant menace to us, hence the necessity of our control there is stronger than anywhere else. The Philippines are the most important of all the islands of the Pacific with the exception of Japan. They are exceedingly rich and valuable and occupy a most important position geographically.

"They are in a line with what I believe to be ultimately the great commerce of the world. I believe, in fact, that the commerce of the Pacific Ocean will come to exceed that of the Atlantic, and taken in connection with this commerce the Philippines are of vast interest to us, as well as the rest of the commercial world.

Natives Are Able to Rule.

"They are a great distance from our shores, and the character of their population especially makes their disposition a difficult problem. We cannot return them to Spain, because Spain maintained a much worse government there for 200 years than she maintained in Cuba. I am inclined to believe the natives of the larger islands at least are capable of maintaining a government suitable to their condition. If that shall be demonstrated I think that question can be solved by our saying to the natives: 'We have rid you of Spain, now take this country and govern yourselves.'

"I do not believe this country will secure any cash war indemnity from Spain, principally for the reason that Spain is incapable of paying it, and certainly will be by the time the war is finished, for I believe she will not give up the struggle until her resources are completely exhausted. I trust I may be mistaken, but I shall be surprised if the war ends before Havana is captured, which I do not expect to transpire before some time next winter."

Senator Teller is accompanied by his wife. They will leave for Morrison, Ill., today, where they will visit the Senator's aged mother.

CROWDS VISIT THE CAMP-MEETING ON DESPLAINES RIVER.

Five Special Trains Help Swell the Attendance to 8,000 for the Day—Services Held in Many Places.

Five special and many more regular trains yesterday carried thousands to the Desplaines camp meeting grounds, which presented a scene of unusual activity throughout the day. The attendance was fully 8,000 persons, and services were held in many places besides the main auditorium, in order to accommodate the crowds of worshipers.

The camp meeting inclosure presented the appearance of a vast picnic grove, notwithstanding the fact that the regulations forbid the importation of hammocks or swings. All over the grounds cloths were spread on the grass and luncheons indulged in to the dismay of the keepers of lunch rooms and restaurants.

Many young people took advantage of a picnic at River Grove, adjoining the camp grounds, given by the Independent Order of the Sons of Israel. There they could indulge in dancing and other amusements prohibited by the camp meeting directors.

The morning service of the camp meeting was in charge of Bishop S. M. Merrill of Chicago. His subject was "Our Obligation to Christ." The sermon was an expression of Methodist theology and dogma. The Bishop deplored the fatalism of the times and the theories in relation to predestination.

The afternoon service was conducted by Evangelist Joseph H. Smith and was more like an old-fashioned Methodist revival. The evangelist, by a spirited address, brought many to their knees.

The evangelistic service in the evening was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Caldwell, Presiding Elder of the Chicago district, and Evangelist D. W. Potter of Chicago. The remarks of the speakers were often lost amid volleys of "Amen" and "Hallelujah."

Services in the Swedish Chapel were conducted by the Rev. A. F. Anderson, Presiding Elder of the Chicago district of the Swedish and Danish Methodist Church.

Among the recent arrivals at the camp are Mrs. Anna Davis and Miss Hanslick, both of Nanking, China, who are expected to take part in the missionary day exercises on July 26, the last day of the camp meeting.

The daily program of services to be observed during the week is as follows:

6 a. m., consecration service.
8:30 a. m., Bible reading.
10:30 a. m., preaching service.
1:30 p. m., evangelistic and children's meeting.
2:30 p. m., preaching service.
4 p. m., Pentecostal service.
6:30 p. m., Young People's meeting.
7:30 p. m., evangelistic service.

No Beast Escapes Them.

Two Swiss foresters killed two eagles a few weeks ago. In and near their nests they found remnants of chamois, marmot, rabbit, cat, weasel, and even a mouse.

MISS CORBIN'S PHILANTHROPY.

Friends of the Adjutant General's Daughter Recall Her Charities in This City.

Those who knew Miss Grace Corbin when her father, the present Adjutant General, lived on the North Side say the story telegraphed from Washington of the lively interest she takes in the wives and mothers of the soldiers is in keeping with her character. General Corbin has received many letters asking after a husband or son, and it was largely at the instigation of his daughter that a list of casualties was hastily prepared. Miss Corbin is an invalid, and during her stay in Chicago took a great interest in the poor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of which she was a member. She taught in the mission Sunday school, and by her kindness endeared herself to the young working women of the church.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

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COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2300....E. T. RICHARDS.
2614....WM. WEBER.
Cor. 31st....J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d....N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th....C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th....T. H. PATTERSON.
3915....JUDSON A. ROOT.
4100....I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d....C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th....A. K. LOWRY.
Cor. 63d....CHLADEK BROS.
Cor. 66th....E. KOMIE.

WABASH AVENUE—
362....A. M. LEVI.
515....AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th....E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th....O. F. FISHER.
Cor. 20th....G. A. WECKLER.

HALSTED STREET—
747....DR. H. A. BISHOFF.
Cor. 36th....F. NEUBERTS.
Cor. 61st....H. A. HINCKLEY.

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison....C. W. GREEN & CO.
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4259....C. W. MARSHAUS.
4700....AUG. MERZ.
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122....J. & R. SIMMS.

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THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Langley-av....I. W. BLOOD.
210....WM. F. DATZ.
Cor. Calumet-av....C. E. SUTTON.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460....EU. C. KENYON.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
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405....A. S. COOK.

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1579 Maple-av....JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL....E. R. McCLELLAN.
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WINNETKA, ILL....GARRISON BROS.
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LOST—ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., SOUTH OF 55th-st., letter containing promissory note. Please return same to REBECCA J. MASON, 5224 Lake-av., city. Reward.

LOST—SMALL BROWN AND WHITE SETTER, tag 775; address 4226 Indiana-av. on collar. Reward if returned to above address, Flat 3.

LOST—LADY'S POCKETBOOK; REWARD. Return to W. A. BAHR, 182 Wabash-av.

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PERSONAL—WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-grade standard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "Easy Gradual Payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTUS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, IN SOME first-class house, to learn the business; some clerical position preferred. Address A 831, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED — BY A STRICTLY HONest boy of 17, with A No. 1 references, in office, hotel, or on farm; will work for board; city or country. Address A 833, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—CAKE BAKER—FIRST-class workman; would work as helper as well; good experience. Apply or address ALBERT HANK, 359 Wells-st., top floor.

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SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STEnographer, in law, railroad, or court reporter's office; quick at figures; good penman; in or out of town; state salary. Address A 176, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG, HONEST man of 19, handy around the house, for room and board. Address A 832, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF 26, FOR any unskilled work. B 358, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework. ULESON, 598 North Francisco-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWEDISH GIRL; general housework or second work. 3242 5th-av.

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SITUATION WANTED — EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes a few more engagements or at home; shirtwaists, latest skirts, a specialty. 162 N. State-st., Flat 5.

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SALESMAN—FURNITURE, ON COMMISSION; for sale of our line of chamber suits, sideboards, chiffoniers, and tables in the State of Illinois, except Chicago. Address, with references and naming lines handled at present, Southern Furniture Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; must be good cook and laundress. 3252 Vernon-av.

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AN HONEST, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN TO represent an old and responsible house in this section; position pleasant, permanent, and profitable; no capital required. For further particulars address, with stamp, MANAGER, P.-O. Box 1027, Philadelphia, Pa.

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TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST.—FURnished light housekeeping rooms; all complete; strangers coming in the city and small families boarding should see them.

WANTED—ROOMS.

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South Side.

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TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL. — 8,000 square feet; steam heat and unlimited power.

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BARGAINS IN GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

$125 buys Wegman upright piano.
$100 buys Behr Bros.' upright piano.
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$100 buys Pease upright piano.
$ 75 buys Bradford upright piano.
$ 75 buys C. A. Smith upright piano.
$ 75 buys Weser Bros.' upright piano.
$115 buys Hallet & Cumston upright piano.
$125 buys Emerson upright piano.
$125 buys Wheelock upright piano.
$125 buys Brown & Simpson upright piano.
$145 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$145 buys Julius Bauer upright piano.
$145 buys Schaff upright piano.
$175 buys Chickering upright piano.
$175 buys Decker Bros.' upright piano.
$ 25, $35, and $45 each, good square pianos.
$ 35, $45, and $55 each, fine new organs.

WE SELL ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, fine new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged.

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147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

ONE PROFIT FROM MAKER TO BUYER!
ONE PRICE to all, and that the lowest.
PLAIN FIGURES on every instrument.
SATISFACTION guaranteed in all cases.
EASY PAYMENTS accepted on all sales.
KIMBALL PIANOS; highest honors at World's Fair; used and recommended by the world's most eminent musicians.
KIMBALL REED and PIPE ORGANS; sold throughout the United States and exported to every civilized country on the face of the globe.
New organs dropped from catalogue $40 and up.
Second-hand organs, $15 to $25;
Square pianos, $35 to $75.
A few used symphony organs (self-playing), $90 to $150.
Used upright pianos, $100 and upwards.
All used or second-hand instruments in good condition.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.
We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

A LARGE NUMBER OF UPRIGHT PIANOS which have been rented and taken in exchange we offer this week at cut prices; some good pianos, standard makes, at $85, $100, $125, $145, and $165; every piano fully guaranteed; money refunded if not satisfactory; $5 monthly payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

50 SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHT PIANOS AT cost; the best chance yet offered; standard makers.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT PIANOS RENTED during the past season at exceptionally low prices; some are nearly new; we will guarantee all to be in good condition; special bargains in second-hand pianos of various makes.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.
The CHICKERING is the really great piano.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS—"THE WORLD'S best"; direct from the makers at makers' prices. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge when time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager, 207 Wabash-av.

$250—PARLOR GRAND OF PROMINENT EASTern make; also a number of other fine instruments at prices seldom or never before approached. LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

$20 AND UPWARD—10 STANDARD SQUARE pianos, all makes and terms.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., Wabash and Jackson.

$125—VERY SWEET TONED MODERN UPrights, latest designs; few days only, while the CLOSING OUT SALE OF LYON, POTTER & CO.'S stock at 17 Van Buren-st., continues.

$290—A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT RETURNed from renting; one of scores of remarkable values at the great LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

SOHMER PIANO, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Poole pianos.
For sale only by
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT.
$190 buys a Steinway upright.
The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

HANDSOME UPRIGHT KNABE PIANO; PRICE $125 at the STORY & CLARK Piano Parlors, 231 Wabash-av.

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STORY & CLARK PIANOS, HIGH GRADE; prices range from $350 up to $700, according to size and case. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

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BAUER PIANOS— Established 1857.
BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

LADY MUST PART WITH HER BEAUTIFUL upright $475 piano; $175. ROSE, 4860 Prairie.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST
MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 20 years.
May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated, causes speedy marriages, removes evil influences, etc. Business sacred. Satisfaction guaranteed. You meet no strangers; separate waiting rooms. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her upon any matter; get truthful revelations. 1233 Wabash-av.

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CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS. 381 W. Madison-st.

FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS GO TO THE South Side Commission House, 3811 TO 3819 STATE-ST.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 7-ROOM flat, $150; roomers pay rent. 3014 Cottage Grove-av.

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SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $65.00 SAFE AT $35.00; desks at half price, $12.00 up. SAYLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph-st.

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H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE MODERN residence, Prairie-av., near 36th; a snap; foreclosed. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

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FOR SALE—IN AURORA—ABSOLUTELY MODern beautiful home, 8 rooms and bath, at a very great sacrifice; might exchange for very high grade South Side lot. Apply to owner, C. M. FAYE, 123 5th-av.

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WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON A BUSINESS street, old or temporary improvements. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

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WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—FARM FOR NEW 3-FLAT BUILDing. W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn-st.

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MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

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HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

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SPECIAL FUND ON CHOICE INSIDE VACANT; 5 and 5½ per cent. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

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LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $300 AND UP ON city real estate. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

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I LOAN TO REPUTABLE PEOPLE ON FURniture without removal; store diamonds, valuables, etc., in safety vaults and make advances without delay. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names, without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

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RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Building.

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PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY— MONEY— MONEY—
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.
You can borrow any amount you wish on household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application, and with no publicity. Loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. There are no restrictions on your moving when you wish.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.
Please remember that our West Side branch office is open evenings until 9 o'clock every day. It is not necessary for people living on the West Side to come down-town or lose time from their business to secure a loan, as our West Side office will accommodate them if they make their wants known any day before 9 o'clock in the evening.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,

167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe], and 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice].

PERSONS THOROUGHLY EMBARRASSED and wanting loans upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to their interest to deal with responsible private parties who look to the welfare of the borrower as well as themselves; we loan our own money; give the lowest rates; you run no risk of losing your property; payments made to suit borrower; our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and it is not necessary to go down-town to obtain a loan.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 9, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
331 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

HONEST PEOPLE—WHY RUN THE RISK OF losing your goods? If you wish to borrow money on your furniture, piano, etc., come to me; I loan for the interest only and not to get the goods; you can pay back weekly or monthly; if you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?
Loans on furniture and pianos confidentially without removal in sums to suit at lowest rates in payments to suit; information cheerfully given. Eagle Loan Co., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

F. G. WRIGHT,
ROOM 409 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.,
164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE,
loans on furniture, pianos; no red tape, no publicity.

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STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak 1295.

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WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDard 1898 bicycle or a liberal commission for your services in talking up, advertising, and taking orders among your friends for our wheels? Prices, $35 and $45. Terms, cash or "Easy gradual payments." This is a great opportunity for you to get a wheel. Call or write today. Open evenings. LOFTIS MFG. CO., Columbus Bldg., 103 State-st.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALIN, 69 31st-st.

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WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., July 26, 10 am | K. W. der Grosse, Aug. 16
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 pm | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 am | K. Friedr., Aug. 30, 2 pm
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold..Thursday, July 21, 8 am
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, July 28, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems......July 23, 9 am | K. W. II...Aug. 20, 8 am
Aller......Aug. 6, 9 am | Fulda......Sept. 3, 8 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
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United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
Sailing under the British flag.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

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Teutonic	Aug. 3	Aug. 31	Sept. 28	Oct. 26
Britannic	Aug. 10	Sept. 7	Oct. 5	Nov. 2
Majestic	Aug. 17	Sept. 14	Oct. 12	Nov. 9

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The new twin screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), July 27, Aug. 30, Oct. 4. Berths $60 and upward; all promenade deck rooms. S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent. Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

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The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
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Every Wednesday at noon.
SS. Noordland...July 20 | SS. Southwark...Aug. 3
SS. Friesland...July 27 | SS. Westernland. Aug. 10
PHILADELPHIA—Queenstown—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Saturdays.
SS. Belgenland..July 23 | SS. Waesland...Aug. 13
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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
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Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
The new twin-screw steamships
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620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.p. Saturday sailings from New York. Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

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Fleet composed entirely of largest fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris 4 four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

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Fuerst Bismarck.July 28 | F. Bismarck.....Aug. 25
A. Victoria.......Aug. 11 | A. Victoria.......Sept. 8
Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Phœnicia ....July 30 | Patria ....Aug. 13
Pennsylvania ....Aug. 6 | Pretoria ....Aug. 20
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

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GAELIC........................July 26, 1:00 pm
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Aug. 4, 1:00 pm
DORIC, via Honolulu............Aug. 13, 1:00 pm
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

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NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Ethiopia ..Noon, July 23 | Furnessia, Noon, Aug. 20
Anchoria ....Aug. 6 | Ethiopia, Noon, Sept. 10
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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. M. 4140.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Via Boulogne-sur-mer.
Direct route to the Netherlands, France, Germany, or Switzerland. Moderate prices. For handbook and information apply to Gen. West. Pass. Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

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First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent,
Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

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Lake Superior Steamers. The great lake route. Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago:
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For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed., 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH LINE—FOR RACINE AND WAUkesha daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, daily at 8 and 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily [except Friday] at 8 p. m. Kewaunee, Algoma, and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday, 8 a. m.; Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. To Menominee and Marinette, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay City, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Manistique Saturday at 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot Michigan-av., Rush-st., bridge. Tel. Express 76.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE — TUESDAYS and Wednesdays at 1 p. m., Fridays and Saturdays at 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Wequetonsig, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Cheboygan, and all northern Michigan points. Office and docks east end Michigan-st., North Side. Tel. Main 572. Up-town office, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—
To St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and all Michigan points. Daily except Saturdays and Sundays, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, 11:30 p. m. Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m., 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Day excursions, $1 round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. Main 2162.

GAZE'S SUMMER TOUR BOOK, '98, JUST OUT; routes and rates via lake, river, and rail to all summer resorts; free on personal application or mailed for 2 stamps. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., daily, except Friday and Saturday, at 7 p. m.; Friday at 4 p. m., Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., for Macatawa, Ottawa Beach, Holland, and Grand Rapids, Mich.

TO WAUKEGAN, 60C, EXC.; KENOSHA, 75C, exc.—Steamer "T. S. Faxton," from State-st. bridge week days at 9:30 a. m., round trip daily; electric ry. connection for Racine and Milwaukee.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE TO MICHIGAN CITY, La Porte, and all points on L. E. & W. R. R., leaving Goodrich dock, Rush-st. bridge, daily, 9:30 a. m., 9:30 p. m.; excursions, 75c. Tel. M. 572.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	†7:55 am	†5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	†1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator & Joliet		*9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	†5:08 pm	†8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	*6:00 pm	*9:48 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	*9:00 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	†8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	†8:00 am	D†5:30 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre H.	†10:00 am	D†1:45 pm
N. Orl'ns & Florida Spec.	D*12:40 pm	D*[illegible] pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	D*6:50 pm	D*[illegible] am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*[illegible] am

D—Dining car on this train.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2590 Main.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	†6:45 am	†11:00 pm
	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	*2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	*3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
		c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad.	†8:30 am	c7:45 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	†8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	†3:00 am	†9:55 pm
	*10:15 pm	*7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
	*5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	†3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	†3:00 am	c7:30 am
	*5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette and L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:40 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., *6:30 p.m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 am, s9:30 am, †11:30 am, †2 pm, *5 pm, 5 pm, *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans and Memphis Lim.	*5:00 pm	*11:50 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur	*5:00 pm	*11:50 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	*9:10 pm	*7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*9:10 am	*8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*9:10 am	*8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	†8:25 am	†7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*9:10 pm	*7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	*2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	†5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Chicago, Cairo & N. Orl'ns	*8:40 pm	*8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	*3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	*3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:45 pm	*6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	*2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	†7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	†6:30 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		†1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	*3:00 am	*7:15 pm
Illinois Mail	†9:00 am	†1:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	†9:00 am	†1:50 pm
Peoria	†9:00 am	†7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	*3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	†4:00 pm	*9:50 am
St. Paul, Mpls & Sioux Falls	*3:05 pm	*11:00 am
Rocky Mountain Limited, daily for Denver & Colorado Springs—Fast Flyer—runs via Omaha & Lincoln	*4:30 pm	*2:15 pm
Peru Accommodation	†5:00 pm	†8:40 am
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Atch'n, Colo. & Tex. Exp.	*5:45 pm	*9:55 am
Peoria	†5:45 pm	†7:15 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Linc'n	*10:00 pm	*8:00 am
Davenport and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
Peoria, R. Isl'd & St. Joseph	*11:30 pm	*7:00 am
Peoria	*11:30 pm	*8:00 am
Kan. City, Atchison & Texas	†11:30 pm	*7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	†8:30 am	†9:45 am
Milwaukee	†8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. & West.	†11:30 am	†3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	†2:00 pm	†3:45 pm
Green Bay	†3:00 pm	†9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	†3:00 pm	†6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	†3:00 pm	†1:10 pm
Milwaukee	†3:00 pm	†1:45 pm
Milwaukee	*5:00 pm	6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	*6:15 pm	*8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	*6:15 pm	*8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—M'p'l. The Pioneer Limited	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	†5:00 pm	†9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	*7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	*7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	†10:30 pm	*7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	†10:30 pm	*8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	†10:30 pm	*8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. $Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	‡8:30 am	†6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	†8:30 am	†6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, For'est'n	†8:30 am	†2:05 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	*2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	*2:05 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	*2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	†2:05 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	*7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	†4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	†4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	*5:30 pm	*9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	*5:30 pm	*9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	*5:50 pm	*8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*6:30 pm	*9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	*8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	*8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	*8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:15 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H 755.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*5:10 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	†2:00 pm	†3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	*9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*5:10 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	*9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	*5:00 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. Y. Ex.	*11:30 pm	*7:10 am
Detroit Express	*8:50 am	*10:05 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	*3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
New York & Boston Limited	*12:02 n'n	*2:40 pm

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	†2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California	*6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. C., Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spgf'd & St. Louis Day Local	*8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	*9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	†6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Ac'm'd't'n.	*5:00 pm	†10:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	†7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	*3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	*5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	*8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	*8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. June 19, 1898.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	*6:50 am	†7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	*7:20 am	†2:10 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	†3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	*4:00 pm	*9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	*3:00 pm	*8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	†4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	†4:15 pm	†9:05 pm
Detroit Night Express	*11:00 pm	*6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Bay View	*8:45 pm	*7:30 am
Bay View Sleeper	†8:45 pm	†7:30 am
Atlantic Express	*10:00 pm	*7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:00 pm	§6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.
*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡6:55 am	‡7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	*8:00 am	*7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	*8:00 pm
Eastern Express	*3:10 pm	*8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	*5:30 pm	*4:00 pm
Boston Express	*8:25 pm	*7:30 am
New York Express	*9:30 pm	
Special Mail	*2:45 am	*11:50 pm

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Wash'ton, Balt., Phil., N. Y.	*2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette & Louisville	*8:30 am	†5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	†8:30 am	†5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	†5:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		‡5:30 am
Lafayette Accommodation	*3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette & Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:23 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.
*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	*9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:55 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	*9:00 am	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	*9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	*3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Ex.	*7:00 pm	*7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

TRIBUTE TO SEA'S VICTIMS

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR CHICAGOANS LOST ON LA BOURGOGNE.

Eulogy Pronounced at the Centennial Baptist Church by the Rev. A. K. Parker on Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Rundell, Harriet Tower, Evelyn Reeves, Mrs. E. S. Osgood, and Florence Hess—Remembered at Austin—Friends Gather in Mute Grief.

A memorial service for Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Rundell, Miss Harriet Tower, and Miss Evelyn Reeves, victims of La Bourgogne disaster, was held yesterday morning at the Centennial Baptist Church, Jackson boulevard and Lincoln street, of which they were members. Although Mrs. E. S. Osgood and Miss Florence Hess were not connected with the Centennial Church they were members of the party of which Mr. Rundell was the head, and they were not forgotten in the service.

The church was filled with friends and mourners and the pulpit was hedged with flowers. The pastor, the Rev. A. K. Parker, conducted the services. A quartet provided by the Matheon club, of which Mrs. Rundell and Miss Tower were members, led the singing.

Prior to the memorial sermon the announcement was made from the pulpit that resolutions of condolence and in memoriam had been received from the Ravenswood Baptist Church, the Second Baptist Church, the Union Park Baptist Church, the class of '86 of the Chicago University, and the Matheon club. The resolutions will be read at the Wednesday night prayer meeting this week.

A memorial from the Sunday school of the Centennial Church was read. It recites the labors of Mr. Rundell during the many years he was superintendent of the school, of his wife as director of the primary department, and of Miss Tower as teacher, and told the sadness their deaths had brought to the school.

The hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "We Are Journeying Home," were sung at the conclusion of the reading of the memorial and the sermon followed.

Eulogy by the Pastor.

"The word death is a mysterious word," said the Rev. Mr. Parker in introduction. "From its victims it has been called cruel and unjust, but in our dismay we forget that this enemy has been conquered, and that in Christ we are victors. To die is to go home, to answer a call to a higher service, to see what eye has not seen and ear has not heard, to lay hold upon the realities which cannot be shaken.

"But what consolation, it may well be asked, can fill the vacant places? Can life to those left behind ever be as it once was? The lost companionship can never be replaced, and the living must adjust themselves, though in sadness, to new conditions. But this is not saying that the courageous heart is gone. Time brings its ameliorations.

"We have been saying, in the last ten days, that we will never know how they whom we mourn met their last hour, when panic reigned about them, and when shrieks and cries of fear rose above the waters. But in our hearts we do know—for we know how they had lived. None can doubt that in that hour the members of the little company, if time for union was given, stood together, speaking words of cheer, committing themselves and each other to the will of the Lord. Let us find comfort in the thought of the amazement of their afterjoy.

"In speaking of the appreciation in which they were held by the church, I will give no formal words of eulogy, but will speak from the depth of sincerity. I do not know how the loss to this church can be repaired. We, as workers, can only turn again, with quiet hearts, to our duties.

Of Mr. and Mrs. Rundell.

"Mr. and Mrs. Rundell were members of this church eighteen years ago when I became its pastor. He had been a member for four years previous, from the day of its organization. His wife was baptized here. They were born in the same year, month, and week, and left the high school together, he to enter the University of Chicago, she to become a teacher. He was graduated in 1886 and in 1889 they were married. He was more than a helper in the church—he was a partner. He was for nine years superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Rundell's peculiar labor of consecration was as the leader of the primary department. No better work than hers has ever been done in this church.

"Miss Harriet Tower had a genius for friendship. She never put herself first and this self-forgetfulness was the secret of the charm which all who approached her felt and confessed. She was a student and a thinker and taught for years in the Sunday school.

"Miss Evelyn Reeves had been with us but a short time, but her brother has written to me from South Dakota telling the great influence for good she had over her younger brothers. She came to me not long ago and said that she desired to enter more fully into the activities of the church.

"We cannot separate Miss Florence Hess of Grand Rapids, a companion teacher with Miss Reeves in the Lewis Institute, from her friend.

"Mrs. E. S. Osgood and her son completed the party of seven. It is given me, though not her pastor, to speak of her as a friend. We know her well in this church and cherished her as much as if she had been one of our own members. This afternoon her own church in Austin will hold services commemorative of her true life. The sorrow of her church is our sorrow.

"It is hardly more than two weeks since we bade them good-by. In the Sunday school we sang, 'God Be with You Until We Meet Again.' Now we are the travelers and they are at home."

Services in Austin.

A memorial service for Mrs. E. S. Osgood and her son Edwin, who were among the victims of the Bourgogne disaster, was held in the afternoon at the First Baptist Church of Austin, where Mrs. Osgood had resided.

The services were conducted by the Rev. P. J. Bartlett, pastor of the church. Dr. Wheeler delivered the memorial address, and a poem touching upon the fatality was read by Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. Louise Matthews read a paper entitled "The Tribute of a Friend." Edwin Osgood's former teacher, Miss Baxter, made an address in which she told of the interesting character of the lad. The services closed with short addresses by friends of Mrs. Osgood and her son.

EX-CONVICT SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

After Also Attempting His Children's Lives, James Cole, an Indiana Colored Man, Commits Suicide.

Washington, Ind., July 17.—[Special.]—A colored ex-convict from Jeffersonville, named James Cole, murdered his wife, Sarah, northwest of this city, Saturday evening. He attempted but failed to kill his children and then committed suicide. Cole was enraged because his wife had obtained a divorce from him while he was in prison, and when he came home he threatened vengeance. He frequently quarreled with his former wife and on Saturday evening he followed her and her children to a blackberry patch and fatally shot her, his children escaped several bullets that were directed at them, and Cole then killed himself at the roadside nearby.

CONDUCTOR CUMMINGS KILLED.

Struck by a Trolley Pole While Collecting Fares on a Cicero and Proviso Car.

L. Richard Cummings, a conductor employed by the Cicero and Proviso railway, was killed instantly yesterday while collecting fares. The car in charge of Cummings was crowded with passengers, and in making his way about he swung out on the rear step. As he did so he was struck on the head by a trolley pole in the center of the street, and his skull was crushed. The Cicero police were notified, and they removed the body to an undertaking establishment at Lawndale and Ogden avenues.

Hats—The best $2, $3 and $4 Derby and Fedora Hats in town. J. S. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Summer "buying headquarters."

This great retail store is a *conspicuously agreeable* shopping center during the warm months, and our summer business has grown to very large proportions during the past few years. Our cool waiting rooms, retiring rooms, resting rooms, tea room, comfortable corresponding desks, many conveniently placed elevators, high ceilings and excellent ventilation all assist in reducing to the minimum the usual discomforts incidental to "shopping in hot weather." Very many customers spend entire days in this store and utilize its conveniences to the advancement of their comfort . . . . coupled with this is the fact that

Our stocks are very much the largest and our prices are the lowest—and we prove it every hour.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes—1st Semi-Annual Clearance.

An occasion which is to occur but twice a year. A clearance affecting nearly the whole of our immense stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes to the extent of from 20% to 50% reduction in prices.

The quality of our stock is well understood to be the best. No better shoes are made or sold anywhere than can be found with us. The reduced prices bring these admirable shoes within the reach of those who usually buy less expensive grades, besides affording an opportunity for pleasing economy to our regular patrons. Our shoe stocks now at the opening of this Clearance Sale are very large and sizes are practically complete. Such values as are offered cannot be duplicated elsewhere in Chicago. In our Children's Section especially the stock is very large and has been marked at prices which bring the "best children's shoes made" down to the usual cost of second-grade footwear.



The sale will continue only during the next two or three weeks. Staple lines of shoes as well as the novelties are much reduced in price. We itemize but a few sample reductions. Many odd pairs and broken lines suffer even deeper price-cuts than the following:

Men's Shoes.

Men's Black & Tan Kid Lace Shoes—medium and wide toes—formerly $5—at.....$3.75
Men's Russet Seal Lace Shoes—round toe—formerly $6—at.....$4.25
Men's Russia Leather Lace Shoes—English and Bull Dog Toes—formerly $3.50—at.....$2.75
Still a large assortment of the Men's Shoes previously reduced to $2.45. More than twelve styles, in Kid, Russia Leather and Calfskin, black and colored. Regular $3.50 and $4 Shoes at.....$2.45



Women's Shoes.

Women's Black Kid Lace Shoes—patent leather trimmings—medium and narrow toes—our regular dress shoe; reduced from $5 to.....$3.75
Women's Patent Leather Lace Shoes—cloth tops—reduced from $5 to..$4.25
Women's Kid and Patent Leather Shoes—regularly $7, now.....$5.50
Women's Black and Tan Kid Shoes—formerly $3.50, now.....$2.90
Women's Oxfords and Slippers—proportionately reduced.

Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Misses' Kid, Lace, and Button Shoes—broad and medium toes—reduced from $2.50 and $3 to.....$1.95 and $2.35
Misses' Russia Leather, Lace and Button Shoes—broad toes—reduced from $3 to.....$2.40
Smaller sizes in the above Shoes reduced from $2.50 to.....$1.90
Our Children's Shoes are made on correctly-shaped lasts—an important feature in the fitting of growing feet.



Our Famous $1.00 "Sailors"



are, to our knowledge, superior in every way to any others ever offered at the price in Chicago. They are prepared as the special attraction of our 3rd Annual Sale, now in progress—were bought especially cheap and are sold exceptionally close for the purpose of insuring the greatest possible value at the price.

Our $1 Sailors are of fine quality White Milan Straw, trimmed with black and blue bands of all-silk ribbon, with this season's "Knox" bow; they have satin crown tips stamped with the "Field" die—are light of weight, firm of brim, and made and finished in a high-class manner throughout. Sizes from 5⅞ to 6⅛.

Sale occurs in both Millinery Departments, 1st and 2d floors of annex and Branch Dept., 1st floor, main building.

"SQUADRON" Rough and Ready "Sailors"—50c elsewhere—here.....35c

A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER'S SURPLUS STOCK OF

Bureaus, Chiffoniers and Toilet Tables

in mahogany, bird's-eye maple and oak, has been placed on sale at a

reduction of 25%

from regular prices—**for this week only.**

These pieces are of the finest construction and finish—are up-to-date in design—and are exceptional values at the reduced prices. They cannot be reserved nor exchanged. We recommend an early selection. Fourth floor, main building.

Women's Paris-made Dressing Sacques

of Fine French Lawn, with embroidered ruffle of same—in all sizes and colors..$1.98
Women's Two-Piece HOUSE DRESSES of white and fancy Lawn—with circular flounce—lace and embroidery trimmed.....$2.95

Ribbons That Are in Demand

at surprisingly low prices. Showing the strength of our organization through these rare values in fresh, new goods of the kinds that are wanted—goods that any merchant is glad to have in stock—NOT such stuff as has to be sold very cheap to be sold at all.

4-inch Satin and Taffeta Stripe, in navy and white, navy and red, black and white, black and red, and brown and white—yard.....25c
4-inch Roman Stripe Taffeta—satin edge—yard.....25c
3½-inch Black and White Stripe Taffeta—several styles—yard.....25c
Best quality Bayadere Roman Stripes, choice color combinations, much in demand for neckties, belts and sashes.

3¼ inch.	3½ inch.	4½ inch.	5 inch.	6½ inch.	7 inch.
25c	30c	35c	50c	75c	$1.35 yard.

Pure Silk, Plain Taffeta in a full line of colors:

3 inch.	3½ inch.	4 inch.	5 inch.
15c	18c	20c	24c yard.

Pure Silk, double-faced Satin, cord edge, in white, cream, pink, blue, navy, cardinal, turquoise, Nile and mais.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	5 inch.	6½ inch.
30c	35c	40c	65c yard.

Fashionable Belts and Buckles.

Searchers after original and beautiful effects in Belts are more than satisfied with our showing. The most elaborate and admirable collection of handsome Belts, Girdles and Buckles in America graces our counters and showcases and supports our claim to first position in catering to the demands of fashion. We can suit all as to prices.

Latest effects in Black Silk Velvet Belts, with cut steel ornaments; collars to match; in desirable colors.

Black Silk Velvet Belts, with handsome Buckle and Buckle sets, with slides in cut and pressed steel, Gilt, Enamel, or Oxidized—with or without jewels...$1.75 to $21

Plain Black Silk Velvet Belt with velvet covered buckles, 1½-inch wide, turned in edge.....$1.25

New effects in Leather Belts, steel studded and braided—in brown, black, and green seal.

Black Seal Belts, 1½ inch wide, with square or harness, leather-covered buckles—lined and stitched—50c, 75c, $1, and $1.25

Roman Striped Silk and Pique Wash Belts, with buckles to match ties.

A very large assortment of Fancy Metal Girdles with and without jewels, in Gilt, Enamel, and Oxidized.....$1 to $25

BUCKLES: An elaborate collection of Fancy Buckles, in gilt, with enamel and jewels, and plain oxidized with jewels—from.....50c to $8

Cut and Pressed Steel Buckles—from 75c to.....$13.50

Buckle Sets—gilt or oxidized, with or without jewels—per set.....$1 to $13

Cut or Pressed Steel Buckle Sets—with or without jewels.....$1 to $18.75

Sterling Silver, Gold-plated Buckles—plain or jeweled.

New Carved Lava Buckles, set in gilt or oxidized, plain or enameled.

Extra Values in Handkerchiefs.

Lace-edged Handkerchiefs.....
Hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs.....
All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.....
All Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.....
Men's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs..... } 25c each.



IN BASEMENT DEPARTMENT:

All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs...
Scalloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs...
Unlaundered Linen Handkerchiefs.....
Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs } 18c each. 6 for $1.

All Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.....
Men's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs
Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs...
All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs... } 12½c each.

Parasols Reduced—Umbrellas less than usual

Handsome & Fashionable Sunshades—reduced in price already, in the height of the season; Parasols formerly $4.50 and $5, now.....$2
A fine line of Umbrellas in colors, with Princess of Wales & Dresden handles—never before sold for less than $4—special at.....$3



Pitchers and other China.

Pitchers of English Majolica Ware, rich shaded brown and dark green colorings—at about half regular prices—
1 quart, 15c; 3 pint, 20c; ½ gallon, 25c
Another line of Pitchers in white ware, with pink and gold decoration, low shape, wide mouth for ice..20c, 25c, 30c, and 50c
Finest French China Soap Dishes, with delicate flower decorations and gold trimming—special at.....25c
French China Mugs.....25c
French China Soap Sets—8 pieces.....$1.25

Sale of Tumblers.



Special offer of good reliable Tumblers at exceptionally low prices.
Plain, thin, lead blown Tumblers—fine quality—Dorflinger make—dozen..... 30c
Fine lead blown Tumblers with etched bands (5 different patterns)—thoroughly good—dozen..... 60c
Heavy, strong Tumblers with cut flute at base (see cut) excellent for general use—doz. $1
Frappe or Sherbet Glasses—fine quality with cut leg (see illustration)—special price—dozen..... $3
A consignment of fine Cut Glass from one of the principal Eastern factories—to be sold at prices that hardly cover the cost of cutting. These goods are A1 quality and all hand-finished. The lot comprises Berry or Salad Bowls, Bread or Shortcake Trays, Celery Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Pitchers, Decanters, Water Bottles, Bon Bon and Olive Dishes, etc. We can recommend this glass as being exceedingly low-priced & good.

Shirt Waist Clearance.....



1. 2. 3.

Over 3,000 dainty, modish Shirt Waists involved—all marked at special prices which make them the greatest bargains of the day.

LOT 1: "FIELD" Waists of Scotch Madras and Cheviot in new and choice patterns and colorings, reduced from $2.25 to.....$1.50
LOT 2: "FIELD" Waists in a variety of the season's latest and most desirable styles—reduced from $2.95 to.....$1.95 and $2.25
In Basement Department: Shirt Waists that were 60c reduced to.....35c
Shirt Waists that were 95c reduced to..50c
Shirt Waists that were $1.75 reduced to 75c
WOMEN'S LAWN WRAPPERS—special value at.....$1
White Pique Waists—Special: A shirt waist manufacturer wanted to start work at once upon his fall goods and disposed of his remaining stock of White Pique Waists to us. They are of very fine imported Pique and made to sell for $3.25—we bought them cheap and are enabled to offer them at.....$2.25

Wash Skirt "Headquarters" for Chicago: Inexpensive Skirts, well made, in most attractive styles.
Linen Flounce Dress Skirts—trimmed with braid—shown on Figure 1 in illustration.....$4
Fine imported Pique Dress Skirts—with flounce—our own make—shown on Figure 3 in illustration.....$5
Plain Linen Dress Skirts—tailor finish, with 4-inch hem around the bottom.....$1.95
Linen Dress Skirts—flounce effect—trimmed with blue duck—shown on Figure 2 in illustration.....$2.50

OUTING SUITS and ORGANDIE DRESSES much reduced in prices.

Special Showing of Steamer Capes



Two hundred of them in new and attractive fashions, made in our own workrooms from imported rugs; the handsomest examples we have ever seen; beautiful plaids in rich shades of red, blue, brown, tan, gray and black; also in plain colors. Prices—

$17.50, $18.50, $20 up to $26.50

Women's Blazer Suits of cheviot and combination suits with Plaid Skirt and plain Kersey Jacket, suits all lined with heavy Taffeta Silk; reduced from $35 to $25

Low-priced Gloves for summer wear.

Arabian Suede Gloves, plain white, two clasps, just right for wear with summer gowns.....55c
Two-clasp Glace Gloves, one row embroidery, in the new lime shade and mode, tan, primrose, etc.—also a small number of pairs in black—all splendid values at..75c
New and nice fashions in Real Kid Gloves, patent clasps, embroidered back, etc. Very attractive gloves and valuable for traveling and incidental wear to save one's finer gloves.....$1

Women's Silk Gloves at ½ regular prices.

We secured these through one of those occasional trade chances which are available to buyers with ready cash and the ability to handle goods in large quantities. An Eastern manufacturer disposed of an immense stock of Women's 3 and 4 button and Jersey Wrist Black Silk Gloves to us at half what we regularly pay for such goods. We use them as material for a great sale at proportionately low prices—namely:

LOT 1—In Basement Dept.	LOT 2—In Main Dept.	LOT 3—In Main Dept.
25c	35c	50c

Fancy Goods Dept.



American Flag Photo Frames—as in illustration—mahogany, green, or gilt molding—special value.....50c
Mantel or Piano Drapes—90x27 inches.....25c
Stamped Pillow Tops—24x24 inches.....10c
Hand-embroidered Sample Pillows—slightly soiled—reduced.
PICNIC SUPPLIES—Japanese Paper Napkins, Wooden Plates, Wooden Ice Cream Dishes, Paper Salad Dishes, Lace Paper Mats, Grass Pillows, etc.—at low prices.

Wash Dress Goods—Basement.

FINE SCOTCH ZEPHYRS and HIGH-CLASS CORDED NOVELTIES in plaids, stripes, and checks—all this season's styles and colorings. We recently bought a large quantity of these fabrics—bought them at half what we paid for similar goods early in the season. We are selling them proportionately cheap. Dainty wash fabrics, such as have been selling all season at 20c and 25c per yard, now offered in the BASEMENT DRESS GOODS DEPT. at.....12½c & 15c yard

Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts.

Several lots of Men's and Boys' Negligee Shirts reduced to close. Most of them of our own make and all desirable in every respect.

Men's Negligee Shirts of Madras and Cheviot—collars and cuffs attached—or without collars and with detachable cuffs to match shirt—reduced to close from $1.50 and $1.75 to $1
Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, with collars and cuffs attached—or without collars and with detachable cuffs; the best value in Chicago at.....75c
Men's Madras Negligee Shirts, with detachable cuffs to match—reduced to close from.....75c to 50c
Boys' Negligee Shirts—reduced to close from.....$1.50 to $1
Boys' Madras Negligee Shirts, without collars—reduced to close from..$1 to 65c

Clearance of Embroideries.

All of the odd and broken sets, soiled and short lengths of Swiss and Cambric Edges and Insertions have been marked at about 50 per cent of their original prices to quickly close. The new prices range from.....2c to 25c yard
For convenience these goods are on sale in both departments, divided in this way:
In MAIN DEPT., goods from.....8c to 25c yard
In BASEMENT DEPT., goods from.....2c to 10c yard
Circular Skirts, formerly $3.50 to $5.50—now.....$2.25, $2.95, $3.95
Misses' 30 inch Robes, formerly $6.50 each—now.....$2.45

Clearance of Summer Underwear.

Large lots from our wholesale house—transferred here for quick clearance—prices reduced accordingly. With such bargains available, none should lack for an abundance of light-weight undergarments. The sale occurs in BASEMENT UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Women's Vests of Egyptian Combed Yarn, ecru and white—were 20c and 25c each—reduced to close.....10c, 12½c and 15c
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, fancy mixed and plain brown, including garments selling regularly at 75c each—to close—each.....25c
Men's Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, tan color, special at—each.....40c

Specials in Boys' Summer Attire.

Boys' Two-piece Suits in desirable fancy mixtures; broken lines of $8 and $10 qualities—reduced to.....$5
Boys' washable Sailor Suits in our finest linen—were $4, $5.50 and $6—reduced to.....$2.50 and $3
Boys' white and checked Linen Washable Knee Pants—75c and $1 qualities—reduced to.....50c
Boys' Wool Knee Pants in Mixed Cheviot and Navy Blue Serge.....$1.25 and $1.50
Boys' light-weight Jersey Sweaters—reduced from $2.50 and $3 to.....$1.95

Bargains in Women's Neckwear.



Choice line of Women's Mousseline de Soie Scarfs, embroidered and lace trimmed, at about half their usual prices; the $8.50 kind for $4.50—the $6.50 kind for $3.50—the $4 kind for $2—the $3.50 kind for $1.75.
Women's Mousseline de Soie Embroidered Ties—were $1.25 and $1.50—reduced to 75c; others which were $1 reduced to 50c.
All our Women's Pique and Cheviot Ascots and Four-in-Hands—white and colored—at 25c.
Women's Pique String Ties—2 for 25c.
In Basement Department: Embroidered Mull Fronts—were $1.25 and $1.50—reduced to.....75c & $1
Daintily embroidered Chemisettes—were 50c and 75c—reduced to.....25c & 35c
Chiffon Ruching—all colors—to close—yard.....25c
Women's Ascots and Four-in-Hands—in stripes, plaids and plain white.....15c

Novelty Beltings—Trimming Dept.

Novelties in Beltings—including wide Gilt and Silver Braid for crushed belts—yard.....75c to $2.50
Good assortment of the above in qualities which formerly sold as high as $1.50 yard—at.....25c and 50c
Mohair Braid Girdles for outing suits—in black and colors, including college colors.....75c, $1.20 and $1.75

Cameras and Photographic Supplies.



POCKET KODAKS, Falcons, Bull's Eyes, Bullets and Cartridge Cameras..$5 to $35
Kodak pictures, size 3¼x3¼, developed, printed and mounted for.....10c each
POCO CAMERAS, "Gem" folding, 4x5, with one double holder and carrying case; formerly $5, now.....$3.75
Other Pocos up to.....$25.50 each
PREMOS. We have all the new Cycle Premos with reversible back and all latest attachments.....from $8 to $45
The favorite magazine Cyclone Cameras—take 12 pictures in as many seconds—plates changed by simply turning a knob; for picture 2½x2½, $3.50; for picture 3¼x4¼, $6; for pictures 4x5.....$10
SUPPLIES. Metacarbol Developer—gives full detail; splendid printing qualities; ample density; 8oz. bottle.....25c
Dark Room Lamps, fitted with orange and ruby glass, perfect ventilation, good burner, enameled in dark red; regularly $1; special price.....65c
Films, Dry Plates and all necessary supplies at the lowest possible prices.

"ANDREW JACKSON."



Old Hickory Chairs and Rockers—



Special price—lower than ever before. We recommend an early purchase.

$1.75 each.

4th Floor, Main Building.